Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. [NUMBER 2,104.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

THE Theatre will close for the season with Sheridan's comedy of

THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

After which (by desire) the petit comedy

OF

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Tickets and places may be had at the Box office, this day from 10 o'Clock to dusk.

Boxes.....	Rs 8	Upper Boxes	Rs 4
Pit.....	Rs 6	Gallery.....	Rs 2

☞ Parties engaging seats are requested to send their Peons to occupy them until their arrival.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Petitions for the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, on the 1st Monday in October next, Viz,

BHIN ALLYBHOY,
JAIRUZ SUNDER,
PUNNOO FAZELL and
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Petitions for the several persons afternamed and described, all now prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Act. 9 Geo. IV Cap. 73 viz.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE, lately residing near Washerman's Tank, without the Fort, liquor Merchant.

PEERKHAN TYEBJEE, lately residing near the Bazar within the Fort, General Merchant.

RUTTONJEE KESSOWJEE, lately residing at the Market without the Fort, General Merchant.

BABOOL CASSINATH Gowagurry lately residing near Washerman's Tank without the Fort, player of native music.

MODDY MOOLJEE POONJEA lately residing at Calkadevee Road, without the Fort, Grain Merchant.

SUCCARAM SUNKERJEE lately residing at Wittlewaddy, without the Fort, Clerk in the Accountant General's Office.

MURRY VULIUB VANSITHER lately residing at first Bhoywadda Street without the Fort, General Merchant.

AND

BHANJEE VIRJEEBHOY, lately residing at Carpenter Street, without the Fort, General Merchant.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN, that the several persons above named and prescribed have filed in my office SCHEDULES of their Debts, Estates and Effects.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
24th Sept., 1820.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. BIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Adminstration of the Estate and Effects of DAVID HARDIE late of Bombay British subject, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of September 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MITTABHOYE, the widow of SORABJEE DADY SUNTOOK, deceased, and SORABJEE DADABHOY, having lately contracted to sell all those several Oarts, called Puttramar Chunny, situate near Washerman's Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, one whereof formerly belonged to Bappoo Khoote, and the other to the late Mr. Kirby, together with the several Messuages or Dwelling Houses, with their Appurtenances, standing and being upon the said several Oarts, belonging to them, the said MITTABHOYE, and SORABJEE DADABOY,—Any persons having claims or demands upon the said Oarts and Premises either by Way of inheritance, mortgage, contract or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at the Office of Mr. H E. SOUTHOUSE the Solicitor for the Purchasers, within 14 days, from this date, or afterwards they will be precluded,—Dated this 29th day of September 1830.

EDUCATION,

The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Separate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy, the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupils understanding is constantly ascertained, and the reasoning faculties exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching The Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. MCCARTHY assures the public that he spares no exertion to fit his pupils for their entrance into life with credit; and that he pays the strictest attention to their moral conduct, health and comfort.

The experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For children who join the school under twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per mouth Rs..38
Youth above that age.....42

No Extra charges but for Books, Stationary and Medicine.

Day Scholars in the first mentioned course per month, Rs.....15

Breach Candy, Sept. 29th, 1830.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and Commodious upper roomed BUNGALOW with outhouses situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. John Norton, apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY & CO.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1830.

For Sale.

AT the American Captain's House, next door to Dr Spragues; a fine Lady's Mahogany WORK TABLE with ornaments, a Gentleman's WRITING DESK.

Two neat BEREAUS, and a Lady's DRESSING TABLE.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 29th Sept.

FRITH BOMAMJEE & CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following goods, viz. New Persian Carpets of sizes, Turbans—Ladies Gowns colored and plain—an Invoice of sewing Cotton—various articles of confectionary—Ribbons — Wearing Apparel—Household Furniture—Buttons—and on account of those concerned, Fifty Boxes of Tin plates.

ALSO.

A large Assortment of Imperial Diamond Cotton in Bales and Boxes, Fine Darning Cotton on Reels, superior fine Moravian Cotton, Flowering thread.

A few Baskets of recently imported fresh Olive Oil, and Boxes of English Garden Seeds assorted.

AT NOON THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY THE 29TH INST.

Frith, Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY.

A High Caste Chesnut Arab Horse, with any other Cattle, Carriages &c., that may offer.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th Prox.

FRITH *Bomanjee and Co.*

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A NEAT Light Carriage and Harness, in thorough repair with a pair of powerful well broke Chesnut Carriage Horses, they will be put up together or separate as occasion may require.

FOR SALE

AT

Frith, Bomanjee & Co's.

"THE Pentateuch"—Translated into Persian—Price per Copy 15 Rupees.

FRITH *Bomanjee and Co.*

HAVE for Sale a high Cast Grey Arab Horse, 5 years Old, 14 Hands high, of very fine action and temper.

PRICE RUPEES 700.

ALSO.

A New Handsome London built Phaeton and Brass mounted Harness, recently imported.

PRICE 2200 Rs

FOR SALE,

A PATENT COPPER

VAPOUR BATH.

PRICE Rs. 400.

ALSO.

A VETERINARY Surgeon's Medicine chest Complete, with a valuable work in French on the Veterinary Art, 200 Rupees.

A Capital Double Gun, by Maclachlar Rs. 350. Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the STATUES, advertised in the papers of Saturday last, have been on view since Monday last,—near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, in the Oart called Coombar Tookda, to be viewed from 10 in the Morning to 8 o'Clock in the Evening.

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

Eduljee's Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next 4th Proximo.

THE remainder of an Invoice of Walking Sticks, a Case of Foolscap and Letter paper, Plated Candlesticks, wall hades, several articles of Household Furniture, Boot Jacks, Black round Hats, &c, &c.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1830.

Eduljee's Cursetjee's Sons.

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME 5 Light *Lustre* Complete. Price Rs 450 and also a Fine toned *Violencello* with a lot of Silver Strings, and Book of Instructions.

Price Rs 250.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1830.

WINES FOR SALE AT Messrs. FORBES AND CO'S. GODOWNS.

(From Messrs. Adam, Duff and Co)

VIZ.

SHERRY in pints	Rs 14	per dozen.	
Ditto quarts	" 24	" Do.	
Port Wine pints..	" 11	" Do.	
Ditto in quarts....	" 20	" Do.	
Moselle in do....	" 30	" Do.	

Claret from Messrs. Bell, Rennie and Co. of Leith at Rs 25 per dozen.

French Claret, viz.

Lafitte.....	Rs. 20	per dozen.
St Julian ..	Rs 14	
Medoc	Rs. 12 and	
Sauterne	Rs 14	

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

Framjee Nasserwanjee and Co.

NO. 10 FORBES STREET.

HAVE for sale a quantity of Cape Wine in Pipes containing 110 Gallons each, imported per ship Ganges, Captain Ardlie, at moderate prices. Also Palankeen cloth Damask of different Colors.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT.

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c, &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STICHED AND COVERED.

Gazette Office, Sept. 29th, 1830.

To be Let.

A HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted, and formerly occupied by CAPTAIN GEORGE JERVIS, at Ambrolie, opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS Upper roomed House situate in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with Outhouses, Stables, &c. There are two wells in the Yard; and a small Garden attached—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, at JAHANGIER NASSERWANJEE AND CO'S., or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1830.

Just published and on Sale at this Office.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830.—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 2.

Gazette Office, Sept. 25th 1830.

This day is published and ready for delivery.

THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, to Sir John P. Grant Knt.; at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 8th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Re~~. ONE.

N. B. As but a very few Copies have been struck off, an early application by those desiring to possess copies, is recommended.

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

આ જદંતે પરગટ થાઈ ગોલ્ડે
અને આપવાનો થાઈ છે*

શ્રી પુમ્બઈ તા. ઝાબ્રીઓનો બજાર
ક્ષ આઇરસ જેદ્ધ વાર અંગ પીટર ગ્રાંટ
નાઈટને તારીખ ૧૬ મી આગસ્ટ મહીના
ની એકરારનેઈ મે આગલા શ્રીતીસરા
ફીગરા લખ્યા પ્રીરીઝાતાનો ક્રમીશન કુમરો
આ ઓફરનો તે અગરેજ લખ્યા ગુજરાતી
ભાષાનો*

ઈ વટીય લખ્યા પુરાવ્યુંથી દરકિનો ભાવ રૂ ૧)

બીજુ* કેનો ગોપાળજી ચત્રોભજ
થોડા અમારાઓ તેથીકરી જરૂરના લેવા
ની જગ્યા પતા ઘરે તેણે તારે [illegible]
મંગાવીલેવા*

શ્રી પુમ્બઈ તા. ૨૯ મી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૮૩૦

Now on Sale at this office.

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Gooz. attee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30	5	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829	1	"
Bespondentia Bonds, each	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds, do	"	
Bills of Lading, do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen	3	"

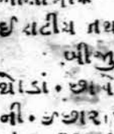
LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

For Freight and Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,

THE SHIP

LADY RAFFLES.

OF 650 TONS.



IS expected in October and will sail in all, December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1830.

THE SHIP

CHARLES KERR

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1830.

Lost or Stolen.

ABOUT twelve days ago, a GOLD WATCH, engine turned, single Case, marked with the initials C. N. makers name *Reid* and *Auld*, any person recovering the same and bringing it to the PRINTER of this Paper, will be liberally rewarded.

Gazette Office, 29th Sept., 1830.

For Passage to London from Malabar.

THE

FINE NEW TEAK BUILT COPPER FASTENED SHIP,

ORIENTAL,

600 TONS.

JAMES LEADER,

COMMANDER.

HAS very Superior accommodations for Passengers, no expence having been spared in fitting them up in the first style of elegance; she carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Aleppey on or before the 7th of October.—Apply to Messrs. OWEN, CALDECOTT AND CO., Bombay or Cochin, where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU,—AUG 31.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

At a special general Meeting of the Calcutta Trade Association held on the 23d August, at the Office of Messrs. Leyburn and Co. a code of Bye Laws or Regulations prepared by the Committee, was submitted for the consideration of the Meeting. This code was approved and confirmed and the Committee, was authorized to publish such portion of it, as may be found to concern the Public.

In obedience to the above instructions the Committee have made the following extracts from the Regulations, which they publish for general information:

VII. OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables Tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the Tradesman and the manifest disadvantage of the Public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, specially on subjects involving their common interests: an object which appears to have been hitherto, neglected.

VIII. IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ABOVE OBJECTS.

In furtherance of the declared objects of the Association, as specified in the preceding Resolution, the following Regulations have been adopted:—

1. It is strongly recommended by the Committee, and the Members thereof individually and collectively pledge themselves, by all fair means and suitable arrangements, to encourage the system of READY MONEY PAYMENTS.

2. It is considered, by the Committee, that the most effectual way of accomplishing this very desirable object, is by selling at reduced prices for ready money; by refusing credit, to all but old customers who have good accounts; or new ones, whose names and credit are generally well known.

3. In defining the TERMS OF CREDIT, *when credit is allowed*, the usages of the different trades in Calcutta have been considered; the following are found to have been long established and circumstances render it advisable that they should be continued:—

IN ADVANCE.—All Subscriptions. House Builders,
BEFORE DELIVERY.—Auctioneers,
ON DELIVERY.
All Tradees to all persons, to whom credit is not allowed.
ONE MONTH.
Schools, Boarding Houses. Livery Stable keepers.
Hotel and Tavern keepers Provisioners.
Undertakers, Bakers.
THREE MONTHS.
Booksellers and Stationers Cabinet-Makers,
Music & Instrument Sellers Shoe-Makers,
Jewellers and Silversmiths Milliners and Dress-Makers.
Watch-Makers.
Chemists and Druggists Wine Merchants,
Civil Engineers. General Shop-keepers.
Carvers and Guilders.
FOUR MONTHS.—Coach-Makers.

☞ *Tailors* usually allow twelve months, but some allow only three months.

4. It is understood that at the expiration of the above terms of Credit, the Tradesman is authorized to charge interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum; and that those trades that allow a credit of three or more months, admit the propriety of allowing a *liberal* discount for ready money.

5. All Tradesmen to affix their Terms of Business, and rates of interest and discount upon their Shop Receipts and Bill Heads.

6. WHEN THE TERMS OF CREDIT ARE VIOLATED grossly, by any individual, it is recommended that intimation be given to the Secretary, who shall keep a Register for this purpose, for the information and guidance of the Members of this Association, and to guard against future loss.

7. It is considered necessary that one or more Counsel and a Solicitor be retained by the Committee,* to advise upon and watch over the interests of the Association, as far as they may be affected by legal proceedings, either in the Supreme, Insolvent or Petit Courts.

8. Also that an Assistant Secretary or special Agent be appointed to attend daily at the Court of Requests, to supply the Secretary with the means of keeping a register of Plaintiffs and Defendants in that Court, as a guide and caution to the Members of this Association—such cases only to be registered as may, in the opinion of the Committee, affect the credit of the Defendants with the Tradesmen of Calcutta.

9. To assist Members of this Association in obtaining payment from Defaulters, the Committee recommend that Agents be appointed at all the Station under this Presidency†, who shall furnish Lists of Residents and Sojourners,—also periodical Reports of arrivals and departures, and correspond with the Secretary, The lists of arrivals and departures shall be printed, and supplied free of charge to Members of the Association.

10. The Agents, at the Court of Requests and at the Upper Stations, shall, besides furnishing the Lists and Reports specified, undertake to obtain, or endeavour to obtain, payment of such Bills or other demands as may be forwarded to them for that purpose by Members of this Association remitting the amount or paying the same to any third party as may be directed—for which trouble the Agent is authorized to charge a Commission of 5 per cent. or in cases where the Agent is obliged to take legal proceedings and advance costs or make deposits, he shall be allowed a double commission, i. e. 10 per cent. besides all costs and expenses that the Tradesman may be adjudged to suffer.

11. All Correspondence on the above subjects to be carried on by the Tradesman and Agent direct, *not* through the Secretary of this Association, to whom however any irregularity on the part of the Agent should be immediately reported for the information of the Committee.

12. Neither this Association, nor the Committee shall, however, be considered responsible for the Agents, in pecuniary matters, but if deemed necessary, security may be demanded for an Agent either before or after his appointment.

13. It is not intended that the appointment of Agents at the Upper Stations or at Calcutta shall subject the Society to any expence, expect postage and stationery, as it is Calculated that the Commission to be paid by tradesmen, who may have occasion to correspond with them, will be a sufficient remuneration for their labor.

14. The Agents are to be appointed and instructed by the Committee by whom they may be removed, on just grounds, which shall be recorded.

15. The third declared object of the Association being mainly accomplished by the establishment of the Association, and the appointment of the Committee and General Meetings, nothing remains which can form subject matter for Regulation. It is hoped that much good feeling may be generated at the Meetings above alluded, which have already effected many personal acquaintances, amongst whom are some who had been for many years only nominally known to each other and who would probably have remained so, but for the establishment of this Association. Whatever may be wanting to give the most full effect to this, the 3d declared object of the Association, must be accomplished by spontaneous acts of individual Members.

The following Motions were made and carried:—

II. by Mr. Watkins and seconded by Mr. Dykes.

That the Regulations, now read, be approved confirmed, and adopted as the regulations of the "Calcutta Trade Association."

II. by Mr. J. Jacob and seconded by Mr. J Dwyer.

That the Regulations, list of Members and Donors be printed and circulated to all subscribing Members of the Association,

III. by Mr. S. Smith and seconded by Mr Thomson.

That a circular letter be addressed to the principal Civil and Military Servants of the Honorable Company and to all the principal Merchants, Agents, &c. explaining the nature and objects of the Association and soliciting their approval of the same.

IV. by Mr. Hadow and seconded by Mr W. F. Gibbon. That the President be requested to solicit the patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Members of Council and Judges of the Supreme Court, and that His Lordship in Council be petitioned to allow free postage to the Circular above mentioned.

Calcutta, 23d Augut, 1830. *C. S. HADOW, Secretary.*

We insert in another column, the report of the proceedings of the last Meeting of the Calcutta Trade Association, and the resolutions unanimously passed on the occasion. Of these, we think there can be but one opinion; that they are calculated quite as much to promote the interests of buyers as of sellers, and that they justly entitle the Association to the respect and confidence of the Community. At least it will be seen, that it is intended to give them the widest possible circulation and publicity; for independent of that share of these which the Newspapers will secure to them, they are to be communicated to all concerned in printed circulars. This desire to make them generally known, is in itself an evidence of that consciousness of right, whih we believe to have influenced the association throughout; and in our opinion it is to be regretted on account of hundreds, perhaps we might say thousands in this country, that such a body had not existed and organized such resolutions as those carried at the recent Meeting, fifteen or twenty years ago: and we are convinced, that thousands, some of whom perhaps have viewed the establishment of the Association with jealousy and distrust, will hereafter acknowlege, that it has been productive of infinite advantage to them.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 2.

We understand that Letters have been received,

* *Longueville Clarke*, Esq. has been retained as Counsel, and *Mr. Wm. Smith* as Solicitor to the Association.

† Mr. G. H. Poole has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Association and Agent at the Court of Requests.

in Calcutta mentioning a remarkable discovery of Greek Antiquities in the Punjab.

The Chevalier Ventura formerly a distinguished Officer in the French (imperial) army, and now a General in the service of Runjeet Singh was encamped in April last, near Manekiata or Manicyala, where there are the ruins of a large City. The place is 72 miles East of the Indus and 30 or 40 W. of the Jhylum or Hydaspes, in lat. 33deg. 28min. N. and long 73deg. 15min. E. In Elphinstone's Cabul the very remarkable stone Cupola on the top of a solid mound which is believed by the natives to have been built by the Gods, is described as bearing a much greater resemblance to Greek than to Hindoo architecture. General Ventura made opening into the Cupola and on digging three feet he found six medals and afterwards the workmen came to a chamber of hewn stones 12 feet square. The excavation was continued to the depth of 36 feet, and another opening was afterwards made in the North side of the Cupola. The excavations were continued until the setting in of the rains, and more than eighty medals were found. Most of them were copper, but some were gold and silver. There were also other curiosities, rings and boxes containing liquids. We understand that the Chevalier intends to transmit an account of his praiseworthy labours and discoveries to the Asiatic Society.

Perhaps this may be the site of some of the Cities that were founded by Alexander or Seleucus; in the dominions of Taxiles?

We are happy to find that no sort of general uneasiness or alarm had been occasioned by the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. which was known in England in the end of April, or early in May. The House of Cockerell, Trail and Co., though of course severe sufferers, appear by concurring private accounts, to be altogether unshaken and to have received offers of assistance, if they should need such, from the Bank of England and other Houses and friends.

The following Circular has been issued in London by Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. and that annexed to it, by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of Calcutta.

London, 6th May, 1830.

"The distressing intelligence of the failure of our Correspondents Messrs. Palmer and Co of Calcutta on the 4th January last, has just reached us, and we take the earliest opportunity of informing you that this event, will not interrupt our business as East India Agents, and our monied and Commercial Correspondents may confidently rely upon our being able and willing to give them the fullest support in their mercantile pursuits; or in the transaction of their affairs in Europe and in India.

We are taking measures for confiding the conduct of our business in Calcutta to persons on whose judgment and integrity the utmost reliance may be placed and who will carry on the same in direct correspondence with ourselves.

These circumstances and our long experience of India business will we hope secure to us the undiminished confidence of our friends, and a continuance of that Agency, with which we have so long been honored.

COCKERELL, TRAIL AND CO."

"Messrs. Cockerell and Co. beg to state with reference to the above Circular addressed by their London Correspondent to their constituents in England, that they are ready to answer any demands in this country on account of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co."

Calcutta, 1st September, 1830.

Since writing the above, we have ascertained that the houses of business here have received letters by the same conveyance, announcing the failure, which occasioned so great a shock here, to have produced but a slight sensation in England, and that the confidence of constituents was undiminished. We hope therefore, to see general credit fully re-established, and business restored to its accustomed regular and tranquil state.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.		[SEPT. 21. 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable	27 8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0 12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0 3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interes on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—August 31st, The Ship Andromache, R. L. Laws, from Portsmouth 18th May, and Madras 23d August.

The English Ship Enchantress, Wm. Drew, from London 6th and Portsmouth 27th April, and Madras 24th August.

Sept. 3d, Ship Indian Oak, A Bone, from Caipopo (Cuili) 11th May and Copang 5th Augt.

do. 5th, Brig Elizabeth, T. W. Whittle, from Singapore 8th Augt. and Malacca 14th ditto.

Passengers per Andromache.—Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Plumb, Miss Dougall, Captain T. T. Harrington, 1st Assistant Master Attendant; Mr. Cullum, Country Service; Lieut. Balders, 16th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Clark; Mr. Howarth, Cadet, Messrs. Mascrenhas, Logan, Law and Two Fitzpatricks.

Do. per Enchantress, from London.—Miss. Julia McCullans; Miss Lucy Courtayne; Miss G. Falconer; Revd. Mr. Charles Parker, Chaplain; Mr. Henry Holroyd, Free Merchant; Messrs. John McCullans and Hugh Falconer, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. Markham Sherwith, Cadet.

Do per Brig Elizabeth from Singapore,—Mr. Charles Noyce, Merchant; Mr. Edwards Coles, ditto; Mr. W. Ives, Country Service; Mr. John Weaver, Carpenter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES,—At Calcutta, on the 3d Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Frederick William Johns, Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Barque Brougham, to Miss Caroline Lavinia Wickede.

At Calcutta, on the 3d September, at the Cathedral by the Reverend T. Robertson, Cornelius

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Frederick Kelliner, Assistant Military Board Office, to Miss Caroline Rodrigues.

BIRTH.—At Dum Dum, on the morning of the 29th of August, the Wife of Mr. Conductor B. Murphy, of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	30	.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2	..... Do
New Ditto.....	3	.. Do.
Exchange.....	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 14th, Brig Margaret, Capt. A. Lambert, from Padang 15th August, and Pondicherry 13th September.

15th, Ship Cornwall, W. Bell, from London 9th June.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 14th, Ship Boddington' Capt. W. Noyes, for Calcutta.

do, 15th, Brig Louisa, J. Serjeant for Eskapilly and Chittagong.

do, Brig Catharine, G. R. Hudson, for the Northern Ports.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At St. George's Church, on the 6th instant by the Revd. R. A. Denton, B. A., J. T. Baillie, Esq. to Mrs. Brunton.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of the 9th Sept. the Lady of John S. Moore, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the morning of the 10th of August, Caroline, the Wife of Mr. J. F. Lafond.

DEATHS.—At Inareram, on the 8th Instant, Samuel Bourdower, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged 53 years.

Amidst the variety of Individuals, who have been snatched off at this late period by the hand of death, we have to record that of Lieut, Colonel Harris, Town Major of Fort St, George, whose talents were not more to be appreciated than his universal conciliating disposition towards the Natives and European branches of the Army.

At Royapettah, on the morning of the 18th Instant, Mary, the beloved Wife of Mr. Edward Card Griffiths, aged 21 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 24th Sept. 1830.

No. 322 of 1831.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment will take place.

Regiment of Artillery.

2D BATTALION

Lieutenant M. T. Willoughby to be Adjutant vice Grant proceeded to Europe—Date of appointment 6th September 1830

No. 323 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. Thomas Griffiths a pensioned Conductor on this Establishment, the allowance of a Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordinance.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, ...	at 6 months sight	1 | 9
Bengal	at 30 days sight	109 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 \| Sc,
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 \| 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 \| 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... .....Per Ton £ 5.
China..... .....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830.

THE THEATRE.

The Amateurs terminate their labors for the Season this Evening, with Sheridan's brilliant Comedy of the "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL", and the Afterpiece of "CHALES THE SECOND". So much has been written and well written on the powers of Sheridan as a Dramatic Writer, that we decline entering on the subject, except so far, as to suggest to the community, that they should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity of witnessing one of the master-pieces of dramatic writing, and pay the tribute of respect, which their personal attendance will confer, on the memory of one of the greatest writers and orators that ever lived, and one who sunk into the grave divested of all the comforts of life, and deprived by the heartlessness of man, of the cheering influence of society and the still dearer communion of friendship. "He died on the 7th of July 1816. I am "afraid that the brilliant opening of his life "fatally deceived him; and that even his "*own* genius had not shielded his decline "from indigence and embarrassment. A little before he ceased to be, I remember meeting a reverend friend of his and mine, who, with tears in his eyes, unfolded to me what he understood to be the actual condition of that great man. The PROFOUND MORALIST,* at the close of his life of Savage, has inculcated the necessity of worldly prudence, in terms which cannot be exceeded for their dignity or their force. I wait with some anxiety, to see a POET, of infinite sensibility and taste, press the lesson once more upon the heart, in language worthy of the subject and of his own fame." How deeply does every feeling mind deplore, that the lesson alluded to by the writer of the above paragraph, is not oftener taken to heart by men of Genius. But to return to our subject after this long digression, for which we humbly beg pardon; the comedy of The School for Scandal, presents the finest features for the display of an actor's talents, and we are led to believe that these will not be overlooked by the Gentlemen who represent the principal characters this evening. The part of sir Peter Teazle has been undertaken by the Gentleman who performed the part of SIR ABBE HANDY on the 10th Instant, and from his representation of the part we expect to receive the most unqualified satisfaction Then, for the Lady Teazle of the evening, we have nothing to fear, but every thing to hope; oh! may the gentle spirit of ABINGTON, inspire our representative of the Character, and infuse into him some portion of the heavenly grace she was so famed for in her day—We conclude these remarks with the very admirable Epilogue to this comedy, written by Mr. Colman and spoken by Lady Teazle.

I, who was late so volatile and gay,
Like a trade Wind must now blow all one way,
Bend all my cares, my studies, and my vows,
To one dull rusty weathercock—my spouse!
So wills our virtuous bard—the motley Bayes
Of crying epilogues and laughing plays!
Old bachelors, who marry smart young wives,
Learn from our play to regulate your lives:
Each bring his dear to town, all faults upon her—
London will prove the very source of honour.
Plunged fairly in, like a cold bath it serves,
When principles relax, to brace the nerves:
Such is my case; and yet I must deplore
That the gay dream of dissipation's o'er.
And say, ye fair, was ever lively wife,
Born with a genius for the highest life,
Like me untimely blasted in her bloom,
Like me condemn'd to such a dismal doom?
Save money—when I just knew how to waste it!
Leave London just as I began to taste it!
Must I then watch the early crowing cock,
The melancholy ticking of a clock;
In a lone rustic hall for ever pounded,
With dogs, cats, rats, and squalling brats surrounded?
With humble curate can I now retire,
(While good Sir Peter boozes with the squire),
And at backgammon mortify my soul,
That pants, for loo, or flutters at a vole?
Seven's the main!. Dear sound that must expire
Lost at hot cockles round a Christmas fire!
The transient hour of fashion too soon spent,
Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content!
Farewell the plumed head, the cushion'd tête,
That takes the cushion from its proper seat!
The spirit-stirring drum! card drums I mean,
Spadille—odd trick—bam—basto—king and queen!
And you, ye knockers, that, with brazen throat,
The welcome visitors' approach denote;
Farewell all quality of high renown,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious town!
Farewell! your revels I partake no more,
And Lady Teazle's occupation's o'er!
All this I told our bard; he smiled, and said
'twas clear,
I ought to play deep tragedy next year.
Meanwhile he drew wise morals from his play,
And in these solemn periods stalk'd away:
Blest were the fair like you; her faults who stopt,
And closed her follies when the curtain dropt!
No more in vice or error to engage,
Or play the fool at large on life's great stage.

We regret exceedingly having to state that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, has been so indisposed as hitherto to prevent his uninterruptedly sitting during the present Term. It is even rumoured that he will not be able to resume his sittings during the remainder of it, although many cases remain unheard. This is deeply to be lamented for many reasons, unconnected with the sympathy that all men must feel for the sufferings of a fellow creature, and more especially for one whose duties are so arduous, and admit of so little yielding to the infirmities of human nature.

We have much pleasure to lay before our Readers the following Items of European Intelligence derived from the *Madras Gazette Extraordinary* of the 15th, the *Bombay Courier ditto* of the 26th, and the *Madras Government Gazette* of the 16th September

We hasten to announce to our readers the arrival of the Ship *Cornwall*, Captain William Bell, from Gravesend the 5th, the Downs the 7th, and the Lands-end the 9th of June.

The following is a list of her Passengers:

Mrs. Henry Shakespear, Mrs. Carter, Miss Shakespear, Miss Louisa Trower, Miss Caroline Trower, Master Shakespear, Joshua Carter, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, George Udny, Esq., do., Thomas Granville Taylor, Esq., Astronomer to the Honorable East India Company, Madras, Thomas Keighley, Esq., Free Merchant, A. H. Sim, Esq., H. Barrow, Esq., George Dick, Esq., Lieut. Colonel Stephen Reid, Bengal Light Cavalry, Major D. Dowie, 2nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Geo. Everest, Bengal Artillery, Surveyor General of India, Captain Bruce Roxburgh, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, Lieut. R. H. Miles, Bengal Infantry, Messrs. Geo. Ramsay, J. Western, J. D. Pindar, and Henry Laing, Cadets.

By this Ship we have been put into possession of papers up to the 4th of June; at that period his Majesty was much in the same state, as when the last accounts arrived from England, as will appear by the annexed Bulletins. —*Madras Gazette Extra.*

* Doctor Johnson.

COURT CIRCULAR.

His Majesty went through the proceeding of giving his command for the affixing of the stamp on all the warrants and commissions on Wednesday, by the commission without experiencing any inconvenience. The operation occupied upwards of two hours.

The King enjoyed some refreshing sleep on Wednesday night, and spent yesterday quite as comfortably as the day preceding,

The following was the bulletin issued yesterday:—

"Windsor Castle, June 3.

"The King was less embarrassed in his respiration yesterday, and His Majesty has passed a tranquil night.

"*Henry Halford*
"*Matthew John Tierney.*"

City, Three o'Clock.

The following is the bulletin of His Majesty's health issued this morning:—

"Windsor Castle, June 4

"The King has had but little sleep last night, yet passed it, on the whole, quietly. His Majesty's respiration was embarrassed from time to time.

"*Henry Halford.*
"*Matthew John Tierney.*"

A Bill has been passed in Parliament for permitting the Sign Manual to be affixed to official documents by means of a Stamp during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition.

The following is from the London Gazette.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th of May, 1830.

The Lords of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God for the recovery of his Majesty from the severe indisposition under which, his Majesty is labouring.

And it is hereby further ordered, that his Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of the said Form of Prayer, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches and Chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland. *Jas Buller.*

It is this day ordered by their Lordships that every Minister and Preacher as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth years of her late Majesty Queen Anne, chap. 7, intituled "An act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for the repealing the Act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled "An Act against irregular baptism and marriages" do, at some time during the exercise of the Divine Service in such respective Church, Congregation, or Assembly, put up their Prayers to Almighty God, for the recovery of His Majesty from the severe indisposition under which His Majesty is labouring. *Jas. Buller.*

MISCELLANEA.

The John Bull of the 30th of Ma contains the following; which, if true, will cause an extraordinary commotion in England.

"It is stated, that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence is likely to present the nation with an addition to the House of Brunswick. It would be highly indelicate in us to make a single observation upon this very important rumour. As we have heard it, we consider it our duty to submit it to our readers."

Priam won the Derby and Bustard the Oaks We insert this for the information of our sporting readers, who may be interested in the result—the winner of the Oaks was scarcely even named before the Race. Mouche was second. We hope to be able to give our sporting readers an account of the race in our next

The French expedition against Algiers is stated to have sailed on the 25th of May.

In the House of Lords on the 30th of May Lord Aberdeen stated that Prince Leopold "had determined to renounce or abdicate" the Throne of Greece.

Mr. O'Connell's motion for Parliamentary reform by voting by Ballot was negatived by a majority of 319—it had only 13 supporters

Mr. Brougham is stated to have made a speech of extraordinary brilliancy and power against the motion.

Lord John Russell's motion "that it is expedient to extend the Elective Franchise" was also lost on a Second Division, by a Majority of 213 against 117.

The Jewish Emancipation Bill has been thrown out in the House of Commons on the motion for a second reading after a great deal of discussion by a majority of 221 against 165.

At the date of the latest advices from St. Petersburgh, the Turkish ambassadors were about to embark for Constantinople. It is added, that a number of men-of-war are fitting out in the Russian arsenal, supposed for Candia where hostilities appear to have recommenced between the Greeks and Turks. The Governor had, it is said, applied for reinforcements, in consequence of the continued engagements to which his troops are subjected.

MISS PATON.—A separation has taken place between Lord and Lady William Lennox. Disagreements are known to have existed for some time, and, owing to his lordship's neglect, the marks of common politeness shown to the lady by Mr. Wood are said to have made a more favourable impression on the lady than was intended. On the night of Wednesday week it is stated, Lady Lennox left her husband's house at West-end, whilst he was at the races at St. Alban's, and claimed the protection of M. W. He immediately took apartments for her and on the request of Lord William, gave him all the letters he had received from the lady. She played on Saturday night on Mr. Bartley (the stage manager) undertaking to escort her to and from her lodgings. Lord W. Lennox and some friends attended, and endeavoured to persuade her to return, but she remained inflexible, and called upon M. Wood to protect her. M. Bartley, finally, in performance of his promise, saw her to her lodgings in Conduit-street, where she now remains This statement is abridged from the *Chronicle*, which is said to be in substance correct. There is one part of the account we cannot give credence to—that of Saturday night, when the report was first circulated that Miss Paton had eloped with Mr. Wood, that active superintendent of Police, Mr. Thomas ordered out his men, being sure, he said, there would be a disturbance!

The late Sir Robert Peel is said to have died worth 2,500,000*l.* The will was proved on Friday week in Doctors' Commons, and sworn to exceed 1,000,000*l.* which bears the highest probate duty, (15,000*l.*)

The number of commissions, warrants, &c. which require the royal signature is very great; in one department of the government alone there are several thousand public instruments ready to be issued on receiving the Sign Manual.—*Court Circular.*

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

A Royal Message was communicated to both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, announcing the pain and inconvenience felt by his Majesty in affixing during his illness his sign manual to public documents and expressing his majesty's reliance on the attachment of Parliament for a means of safely delegating that important function. The only consideration of moment involved in the discussion of this question is the provision of adequate guard against any possible abuse of so serious a trust. Two modes were suggested by the Lord Chancellor which appear to differ only in the manner, but not in the essential security. The one was to authorize some person or persons to affix the sign manual in the presence of his majesty, and by his consent—the other to authorise them to stamp it with a stamp prepared for the purpose. The choice lies between writing and stamping; and of course it is quite immaterial to the country which mode may seem more advisable to the wisdom of parliament. We believe Sir Herbert Taylor assisted his late Majesty for a long time, with great diligence, in the duties of the signature, by guiding the royal hand over the paper that required the sign manual. So long as the royal consent is preserved, it is inconsequential through what subordinate agency the act is preformed. If it be necessary to his Majesty's ease that the mental operation also should be delegated, then a high responsibility should be fixed to which Parliament will look with a vigilant and jealous eye.

A variety of speculations are freely indulged in by the press respecting the prospects of the succession, We are not desirous to take any part in a topic so delicate and premature. No artifice or struggling influence can recall in our day such calamitous dissentions as at former periods of our history accompanied the royal inheritance: and we are quite assured that the wishes of the people and the interests of the country will be deeply considered in the measures that it may be deemed necessary to adopt in an emergency so much to be lamented.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE—SPECULATIONS OF PARTIES ON A NEW REIGN.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

Every man possessed of any political foresight must for some time have anticipated the approach of difficulties with regard to the arrangements which will follow certain event. Without descending to all the particulars which now occupy the attention of politicians, we may observe that the advanced age of the heir apparent, and the tender years of the heiress presumptive, point to a measure which cannot fail to lead to no ordinary divisions and heartburnings. No one point is perhaps of more importance, in a national point of view, than the education of the princess who is destined to fill the throne of these realms. Much must depend on the persons to whose care she shall be confided. On the death of

Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of his late Majesty, a regency was immediately appointed and at that time the struggle for power was of no ordinary violence. The Duke of Cumberland, son of the reigning King covered with the laurels of Culloden, the especial favourite of his father, and at the head of a powerful party in Parliament, was eager to be at the head of the regency. Notwithstanding, however, all these claims, it was deemed more advisable to confide the then Sovereign, during his minority, to the care of his mother, who thus triumphed over the Duke of Cumberland, and was placed at the head of the regency. We have no doubt that the nation will be much disappointed if this precedent be not followed in the case of the Princess Victoria. Her mother is her natural guardian—the guardian, whose care, and kindness, and vigilance, may be counted on with certainty, while more or less distrust will always be felt with regard to every other. Surmises, however, are confidently thrown out, which justify apprehensions of attempts at variance with the course which would we are confident, prove most satisfactory to the nation. The man who is now at the head of affairs will no doubt strive to bring about such an arrangement as may secure to him the possession of power for many years. He is bold—he is able—he may be said to be at the head of the army; and he will not easily relinquish any design which he may deem likely to promote his views. That his plans are already formed may well be believed; but for the present we shall not attempt to allude further to them. The time, however is rapidly approaching, when silence must be broken on this all-important subject.

STANDARD.

If we might safely judge from the indications, we should say that with a view to the arrangements for the succession, three parties are already forming—1, by the advisers of the Duchess of Kent, and some of the Whigs—2, the party of the minister—and 3, that of the royal family, who are we believe unanimous in their determination to assert the interests and rights of their illustrious house, and will we doubt not be supported by the whole of the Protestant Tory party and all that is honest or respectable among the Whigs. This party, in any thing like a fair contest, would be sure of an ultimate triumph; but the last year has introduced into our system of political warfare a tshappily unknown before in English policy—the craft and secrecy and unscrupulousness of Italian diplomacy in the fifteenth century in unnatural union with the overbearing violence and unreasoning military promptitude of the present time. The legitimate strength of any party, however respectable must be inadequate to resist the masters of such novel weapons without union, without natural confidence inspired by unreserved communication, and without a mature preparation. As far as the house of Guelp are concerned, they we believe are doing their duty and it only remains for loyal and effectionate adherents of that house to imitate the example of their sovereign and his brothers. The ministers, on the other side, are not idle; we find them in the House of Commons endeavouring to win back that party which indeed constituted all their legitimate strength in the country; but still, even when an abandonment of their misconduct is the obvious policy, they know not how to set about it.

* * * * * The Protestants of the empire have no doubt a quarrel with the Duke of Clarence for the part taken by his royal highness in the bill of last session; but those who know him best attest that his vote upon the unlucky occasion in question, was the expression of a long settled conviction, which had been previously controlled only by his duties as a son, a brother and a loyal subject. In the quarrel, therefore, which the Protestant subjects of his royal brother may have with the heir presumptive there can be nothing derogatory to their good opinion of his royal highness, nothing to degrade him in the judgement of the most mortified amongst us, to the level of the betrayers who are now, if we rightly interpret the arts of their patrons abettors, to array themselves against his royal highness. His Royal highness is said to be a Whig—what then? Thanks to the apostates, who have removed the chief wall of separation from between us; between *professed* principles of the Whig party, and the *real* principles of the Protestant Tories there is scarcely a shade of distinction. If particular Whigs are despised and distrusted, it is not on account of their *professed* principles but because no man can give them credit for any principles. It is not the name of Whig which can exempt any man connected with the administration from the common disgrace of belonging to the Duke of Wellington's corps of *body servants*. We say his grace's corps of *body servants*, for in the total negation of any public principle of any kind by which the present administration is distinguished from every other that ever held power in England or in any other country at this side of the Black Sea and Mediterranean, the ingenuity of man can suggest for these persons neither rule of action nor bond of union, but submission to the will of their chief and love for the emoluments of office. We throw down the challenge, and we defy the whole host of ministerial scribblers to suggest another rule of action or bond of union as operating upon his Majesty's ministers. To return however, to the Duke of Clarence. His royal highness is known for a man ingenuous and outspoken in a remarkable degree. If his principles are Whiggish, they are the *professed* principles of the Whig party; and these are so far from being repugnant to the principles really cherished by the Tories, that, knowing that the heir presumptive's professions and practice will coincur, we can see nothing to apprehend in his accession to the throne; deeply as the whole nation would deplore the event that must precede his royal highness's ascent to his inheritance.

The bishop of Lincoln has, we learn, been chosen tutor of the young Princess Victoria, and is expected shortly to vacate the mastership of his college, in order to enter upon his new duties.

IRELAND.

A statement has obtained very general circulation in Dublin, that the office of Lord Lieutenant will cease on the retirement of the Duke of Northumberland; and that the power will afterwards be invested in a chief secretary for Ireland, who will have a seat in the cabinet.

LEOPOLD AND GREECE.

The resignation of the government of Greece by Prince Leopold, after he had fully accepted the proferred sovereignty, is one of those startling events that mark the history of agitated times. Lord Aberdeen's speech, announcing this unexpected circumstance, cautiously avoids any suggestion as to the reasons by which the prince may have been actuated; and were it not that his royal highness's letter of resignation, withheld by his lordship, has been laid before the public through the medium of the newspapers, we should be drawn without a guide into the unsettled question, to search out the probable causes that led to this fresh and unforeseen difficulty. The letter of his royal highness, which will be found in another column, contains an ample vindication of the grounds upon which he has proceeded, and reflects credit upon the purity and soundness of his views. Fortunately his statements are borne out with singular fidelity in a pamphlet by General CHURCH. just issued from the press.* The coincidence of sentiment and expression between those documents is in the highest degree remarkable.† It appears by both statements that the boundary submitted by the allies for the approval of the Turkish govt. and sanctioned by the latter, will effectually deprive Greece not only of that portion of territory most valuable to her prosperity as a nation, but to her security against aggression. The Greeks, discontented with this arrangement, earnestly protest against it, and in unmeasured terms declare that they never will acquiesce in its adoption. Prince Leopold is naturally unwilling to be placed under such an unfavourable treaty at the head of the government, since the first act of his administration must either have been to have embarked in the war against the rights of his subjects, or in protecting them, to have violated the terms of his trust. We are disposed to place full confidence in the sincerity of Prince Leopold's declarations, because they are in all particulars justified by facts. We do not join in the clamour that attributes a design upon the regency of England to his royal highness; because we think it unlikely he would sacrifice, if ambition be his tempter, a certain regal power for an improbable and restricted authority. As to the imputation of an ultimate view towards a still higher ascendancy over the councils of this country, we think it rash and chimerical: although we know that a party is forming that hold such a visionary scheme in contemplation. Such parties will always exist in periods of dissention. Their only end is commotion.

MONEY MARKET.—*Thursday Evening.*

The letters of Tuesday from Paris by the *estafette* announce a decline of more than 1 per cent. in the French Fund, the 3 per Cents, having left off on that day at 79f. 40c.; the 5 per cents were 104, and the 4 per cent. 99f. 90c. The fall is ascribed by the letters in great measure to the settlement of the account, and the previously extensive speculations for a rise, attended with a partial scarcity of money; but it is also evident enough, that French credit is suffering in some degree from the state of public feeling on the last change in the Ministry, and also by the enormous expense which is likely to attend the expedition against Algiers. Some calculations which we have seen make this amount to 10,000,0001. sterling, but even that, when it is considered in how extravagant a way French contracts are usually made, is probably within the mark.

The decline in Paris has scarcely produced the slightest sensible effects on our Stock-Exchange. Consols for the account were at 92¼ sellers for a short time, but left off at 92¼ to ⅜. the shutting of the books for the dividend on Consols has taken place to-day, but there was no over abundance of stock in consequence on the market, nor any scarcity of money, *Evening Mail, June 4.*

THE KING.

The state of His Majesty's health still continues, day after day, to excite the hopes, and to alarm the fears, of his subjects. It pains us to be compelled to say that the symptoms of the disease are not alleviated, and that the Royal Patient may be considered worse than he was last week, inasmuch as the weakness occasioned by confinement is considerably increased; and there appears no probability of immediate relief from that difficulty of breathing which is at once dangerous and oppressive. His Majesty, however, still bears up with great spirit, and converses, cheerfully with the different members of the Royal Family, and those persons who are admitted to his chamber. We subjoin the Bulletins which have been published during the week. If any alteration should take place in the state of the Royal Patient, our arrangements will enable us to make it public, even at a late hour of the morning, as it is now feared that the disease may have a very sudden termination.

Windsor Castle, May 23, 1830.

"His Majesty has passed a good night; but his Majesty suffered from the embarrassment in his breathing occasionally.

(Signed, "H. HALFORD.
"M. J. TIERNEY."

"Windsor Castle, May 24, 1830.

"The King's symptoms continue the same. His Majesty had passed a sleepless night." (Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, May 25, 1830.

"The King passed yesterday very uncomfortably; but his Majesty has had a good night, and feels himself better this morning." Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, May 26, 1830.

"The King has passed another good night; but his Majesty's symptoms have not improved."

(Signed as usual."

Windsor Castle, May 27, 1830

"The King slept well last night, and his Majesty feels himself rather better to-day." (Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, May 28, 1830.

"The King has passed an unquiet night. The symptoms of his Majesty's complaint continue the same." (Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, May 29, 1830.

"The King has passed a tranquil night, but his Majesty's symptoms have undergone no change."

(Signed as usual.)

We received, at a late hour last night, the following communication from our Windsor Correspondent:—

WINDSOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

"The daily Bulletins issued during the past week have spoken of the symptoms of his Majesty's complaint as continuing the same. We should be glad to be assured that the King is in as good a state at present as he was in the latter end of the preceding week. Such, however, we fear, is not the case; and although, judging from circumstances, no immediate danger is apprehended, yet we regret to state, apprehensions for the result have much increased. On one day only was the word 'better' introduced and then in the suspicious language, 'his Majesty feels himself better.'

The legs of the Royal Patient are very much swelled: they have been repeatedly operated upon by Mr. Brodie, the surgeon, but latterly with not so much good effect. It is understood that setons have been tried, and a very profuse discharge has taken place from the parts affected.

Sir M. TIERNEY attends the King principally at might, and sleeps in a room adjoining. Sir H. Halford has also been now upwards of a month in almost constant attendance, to the entire loss of his regular practice. The measure of nominating a Commission to exercise the functions of his Majesty, in subscribing the sign manual was rendered imperative, owing to the great inconvenience experienced in several departments through the accumulation of instruments, the completion of which was urgently called for. In many instances papers had been waiting for the Royal signatures for near two years. Two public offices had each 5000 documents ready for signature. The whole of these would, in the event of the demise of the King, have been useless, and considerable expense and inconvenience must have been incurred, A similar measure to that now proposed was we have heard, two years ago, proposed to his Majesty by the Ministers. but the King refused his assent As a proof, however, that the King must have exerted himself, at some personal inconvenience, to affix his signature, the writing to some of the papers signed by him recently could scarcely be recognized as that of his Majesty. The Duke of Wellington visited his Majesty yesterday.

"Windsor Castle, May 31, 1830.

"The King has passed a good night, and his Majesty's respiration is rather less embarrassed."

(Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, June 1, 1830.

"The King has passed a quiet night; in other respects his Majesty continues the same."

(Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, June 2, 1830.

"The King has slept well last night; his Majesty continues to be embarrassed in his respiration occasionally." (Signed as usual.)

We have repined, in common with our readers, at the meagre information communicated in the Bulletins, even while acknowledging the propriety of the rule which custom and delicacy have imposed upon the King's Physicians: and now, when it is in our power to describe the actual condition of his Majesty, it is a task of sorrow that we have to perform, for, notwithstanding the confident reports to the contrary, the Royal Patient is perfectly aware of the brink on which he is standing, and awaits with a serene but cheerful resignation the coming event. On monday morning he expressed himself with his characteristic equanimity to one of his earliest and dearest friends, on those subjects which are uppermost in the mind when men prepare for their nuptial, and remarked, that it had been proposed to call in additional medical advice, but that he was satisfied the disease could not be arrested, and that every thing was done to mitigate his anguish which art could suggest. To an observation relative to the Ministerial changes which might possibly ensue, he replied, "Come, let us not talk of politics, I have done with them, and I am sure every thing will go on well." His voice was firm, the self possession and suavity of his manner unimpaired, and he expressed himself as enjoying the reflection of never having intentionally wronged or injured any individual.

"Windsor Castle, June 3, 1230.

"The King was less embarrassed in his respiration yesterday; and his Majesty has passed a tranquil night."

(Signed as usual.)

"Windsor Castle, June 4. 1830

"The King had but little sleep last night, yet passed it, on the whole, quietly; his Majesty's respiration was embarrassed from time to time.

(Signed as usual.)

MAY 14—A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone was mentioned at Lloyd's the other day. Two vessels the Lochiel, of Liverpool, and the Britannia, of London, remained there on the 25th of February, *the crews of both being dead.*

We have received a Halifax paper of the 14th ult. It contains a detail of a serious misunderstanding between the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia and the Council, and the consequent dissolution of the House of Assembly by the President. The particulars of this affair fill nine Columns of the Gazette. The origin of the misunderstanding appears to have been the rejection of a money bill by the Council.

In the year 1820 the number of power looms was fourteen thousand, they now amount to fifty thousand.

17—*Sir Sidney Smith's Opinion of Algiers.*—This gallant veteran has addressed a memorial to the French Ministry, in which he states, as his decided opinion, that unless the French fleet sail boldly in to the harbour, attack the batteries, and land the troops at the city of Algiers, the expedition will not succeed. Sir Sidney considers the hope of success from a land attack to be altogether visionary. He is supported in his views by Captain Johnson and many other officers both English and French. It is even asserted, that, from the nature of the coast, no landing can be covered. The Ministry have thanked Sir Sidney for his information, but observe that it comes too late.

19—A monument is erecting in Westminster Abbey by Mr. Westmacott, jun. to the memory of the late Mr. Tierney. The fund for this splendid remembrance of him has been raised by private subscription.—*Times.*

About six o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Stoddart Piano forte makers, in Well Street, Oxford Street, which in the end proved so calamitous that not less than £40,000 worth of property was destroyed, Messrs. Stoddart being losers to at least £20,000, not one farthings worth of which was insured.

The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers a bill for legalizing Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic Clergy waited upon his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the Relief Bill; or, rather, it is but its natural development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation will by degrees drop away; and, at last, all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants will fade into oblivion, if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.

A young man at Gloucester, who had swallowed a drachm of prussic acid, has been recovered by inhaling chlorine gas for upwards of an hour.

On Monday last Mr. Long Wellesley arrived at St. Ives, and commenced canvass of the Borough on Tuesday; his canvassers say that he has every prospect of success at the next election.—*Falmouth Packet.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 20.—

ALGIERS.—An reply to a question by Sir R. Wilson whether there was any truth in a statement that had got into circulation that an English frigate sent by this Government to bring British subjects from Algiers had been prevented by the French naval force from fulfilling such object.

Sir Robert Peel replied, that in consequence of the approaching siege of Algiers, the English Government sent a ship of war to that place to bring away such British subjects as might desire to leave it. The wife of the British Consul, expecting to be confined, could not be removed at the time; other subjects were embarked, and the vessel was to return for her. The French officer represented, that he feared his orders would not allow the vessel again to approach Algiers. An application was therefore made to the French Government, which answered that its orders had been misconstrued, adding that every facility would be afforded for the removal of Europeans who might desire to quit Algiers and that the French Government would provide the means without the interference of any other Power for the safe removal of such parties. [This explanation of the Right Hon. Gentleman sets at rest some reports which had gained currency of a mis-

(Continued in the second Sheet.)

* "Observations on an Eligible Line of Frontier for Greece as an Independent State. By Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Church, late Generallissimo of Greece. With a Preface by the Right Hon. Wilmot Horton, M. P." London, 1830.

† The following specimen will probably excite some curiosity on the point:

"The country between the two lines—Arcarnania and Etolia—is, together with the fortresses, *in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships*—it is the country which has furnished the *best soldiers* during the war."—*Prince Leopold's Letter.*

"This line, and far beyond it, the cantons of Agrapha, and the province of Aspro. Potames, are *in the peaceable possession of Greeks.*" *This the country from which Greece can supply herself best with timber for building ships of war.* From these provinces Greece has drawn her *best soldiers*—*General Church's Pamphlet.*

These similitudes of expression would not be worth remarking, if a tone so strangely similar as to inspire surprise did not pervade the whole of both papers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830.

understanding between the English and French Governments.]

Died at Bexhill, Sussex, on the 27th April, in his 78th year, Lieutenant Colonel Witherston, many years in the East India Company's Service.

21.—Sir Robert Peel, it is said, is to be immediately raised to the Peerage. It is even added, that both the Duke of Wellington and the Right Honourable Baronet's late interview with the King had this object in view; but this we can scarcely credit.—

A bill for taking (in 1831) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons.

Rumour has swelled the property of the late Sir Robert Peel far beyond any thing that had been imagined as its amount. We have heard the estate personally stated at two millions and a half, and the rent-roll of the landed property at £80,000 per annum.

At the meeting of the Society for promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation, held in London on Friday, Captain Vernon, R. N son of the Archbishop of York, mentioned, as an instance of the increase of Catholicism, that he was acquainted with two families in the city of York, consisting of twenty-two persons who had recently conformed to the Catholic Religion. —*Star.*

22. NEW JUDICATURE BILL.—We understand, that at an adjourned meeting of Advocates, held yesterday to consider the report of the Committee, after much discussion, it was resolved by a majority, to petition Parliament that the Bill shall not pass into a law this session; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a petition to that effect.

Married, at Portobello, on the 20th May, by the Rev. G. M. Drummond, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart, Bengal Army, to Miss Janetta Daniell, fifth Daughter of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq. of Trelissick, Cornwall.

Died at Chesne, near Geneva, on the 6th May, Catherine, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

Also, Admiral Prescott, the second Officer on the Naval List, at the advanced age of 93.

23.—The French Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved. The elections are to commence on the 23d of June, and the new Chamber is to meet on the 3d of August. The fate of the Ministry will depend on the elections; both parties seem confident of victory. A partial change of Ministry has taken place by the resignation of M. de Chabrol, Minister of Finance, and M. Courvoisier Minister of the Judicial Department. The former is succeeded by M. de Montbel, Minister of the Home Department, who is to be succeeded by M. Payronnet; M. Courvoisier is to be succeeded by M. de Chantelaube. These changes do not affect the essential character of the Ministry. The expedition against Algiers sailed from Toulon on the 19th instant; the Army amounts to upwards of 37,000 men, and there are 12 sail of the line and a number of frigates.

The indisposition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence still continues, but it is not of that description to excite any considerable alarm.

The King of Prussia's son having in a moment of imprudence wounded one of his servants so severely that he died in consequence, his Majesty has appointed a Special Commission to investigate the affair, and upon their report, an order in Council will acquit the Prince, or sentence him to punishment.—*Foreign Paper.*

It is stated in the City, that the conduct of the Select Committee at Canton is so much disapproved of by the India Directors in Leadenhall street, that they have ordered them to be superseded; and that Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Davis immediately proceed to China, to carry the orders of the India Board into effect.

The French Government have circulated throughout the expeditionary army, directions for the preservation of health in Africa. "To bathe once a day; to abstain wholly from the use of strong liquors, and to be extremely sparing in that of wine; to shun unripe fruit, and to avoid exposure to the night air," are the principal admonitions.

The Turkish Government is about to try the experiment of raising money by way of loan; it is stated that the Porte wishes to obtain four millions of ducats under the auspices of England, to whom the island of Candia will be surrendered as a guarantee.

Relief of the Jews.—Mr. Pellatt brought forward his [illegible] in the Court of Common council, on Wednesday, concerning the admission of the Jews to the privileges of Citizens. His motion was, that every person otherwise entitled to the freedom of the city, be admitted upon taking the Freeman's Oath according to the forms of his own religion—Sir P. Laurie objected to the Resolution which he said, sanctioned the admission of the disciples of Mahomet, or Southcote of Carlisle, or Taylor. He believed those persons had a religion, though it might be said they had not, for he believed they worshipped what they called moral truth. He was against breaking down all the barriers of the religion of the country. Mr. Alderman Winchester, Mr. Legge and Mr. Tickner also opposed the motion. Mr. Wood, Mr. Stevens, of Bishopgate, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Scales supported it.—On the division the numbers were—For the Motion, 56; against it, 31; majority, 25—Motion carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MAY 17.—*Jews' Relief Bill.*—Several Petitions were presented in favour of the Bill for the admission of Jews to an equal participation of civil rights with other British subjects among which was one from the City of London, signed with the names of 2,000 Merchants, 27 Bankers, 11 Bank Directors, 1,100 Doctors of Medicine and other medical practitioners, and 500 Attorneys. Another Petition was also presented in favour of the Bill from 150 Barristers, including some of the most distinguished in the profession.—It was then moved that the Bill be read a second time.—After some discussion, the House then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 165; against it 228; majority, 63.—Adjourned at a quarter to three.

The advices from Tobago are of very considerable interest. The suspension of the Hon William M'Bean, the Attorney-General, from his functions, by order of the Governor, under charges of a serious nature, is already known. The gentleman having repaired to England, after a lapse of six months, orders had been sent out to restore him to his different situations, viz, to the Board of Council, and to the office of Attorney General. This, of course, the Governor was compelled to acquiesce with; and the consequence were, that the Board of Council, after concluding the business of the Session, adopted several resolutions, declaring, in the most unequivocal terms, their determination never again to sit with M'Bean at the Board. All the Members at the same time tendered their resignations to the Governor. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, after the resolution for prorogation had passed, addressed the House at some length, alluding, with considerable warmth, to the many acts of unprofessional conduct which he had witnessed in the Attorney General, and concluded by resigning the chair, rather than subject himself to transact business with that individual. Actuated by the same feelings, all the Judges of the Courts, civil and military, hastened to surrender their patents; the gentlemen of the bar have thrown up their business in Court, and the Deputy Colonial Secretary, who is Clerk of the Council, and of all the Courts, has given up his office and all its emoluments. The Governor, anxious to preserve the due administration of justice, had desired other gentlemen to fill the vacant seats on the bench, but they have declined for the same reason which induced the others to resign.

The colony was thus in a state of the greatest confusion. The Court of Criminal Jurisprudence and Common Pleas was in a state of complete suspension, and the laws of the island at that period a dead letter. There were no Judges to try prisoners, nor to decide on civil suits,—no means of obtaining relief by Habeas Corpus in case of oppression or otherwise.

26.—We have good reason for stating that there is no foundation whatever, beyond some partial indisposition, for the rumours which have been of late so industriously circulated with respect to a certain illustrious Individual, whom the precarious condition of our present Sovereign has rendered an object of the liveliest national concern. The utmost decorum and discretion have governed his conduct; he has had more than one conference with his Royal Brother, the result of which has been alike honourable and agreeable to both parties, and the very delicate and confidential communications which the Royal Sufferer has entrusted to the ear of his Brother and presumptive Successor, have been received with a good feeling and good sense in the highest degree consolatory to the Illustrious Sufferer. It may be that equal discretion has not characterised the language and behaviour of certain persons, connected by ties, however close, unknown to the law, with the Prince, and that pretentions, founded on precedents drawn from the worst period of the British annals may have been somewhat rashly and presumptuously advanced; but they have met with no countenance; and if they are, not warned in time, they may have cause to regret their imprudence. Hampton Court is spoken of as the probable residence of the future Sovereign; and a provisional Regency as one of the earliest measures of a new reign; but the last, with regard to the tender years of the then Heiress Presumptive—not assuredly with reference to anything in the health, mental or physical, of the expectant Sovereign. It is rumoured, that a surveyor has already visited Hampton Court with a view to the the renovation and enlargement of the Palace.—*Morning Chronicle.*

17.—Rumours were prevalent in the city and at the clubs on Saturday, that the Allied Governments would have immediately to name a substitude for Prince Leopold, as Soveriegn Prince of Greece—his Royal Highness having sent in his resignation of that illustrious office. We regret to say, that we have no reason to disbelieve the above reports, but, on the contrary, are inclined to give them credit in every thing except their having made the alteration of the Prince's sentiments depend on alleged differences with the allied Courts as to pecuniary arrangements. We have strong reason to be satisfied that no difference whatever existed with regard to money, on which point all parties had long been agreed. It is, however, more then probable, and in fact we are disposed to think, that another important consideration—viz, that of the confined boundary allotted to Greece upon the north western frontier—has been the real cause of Prince Leopold's reluctance to undertake at least the duties of the Greek Government. We owe it to his Royal Highness to admit, that if the people of Greece should have felt the separation of so valuable a portion of their brethern, as would have been cut off by the course of the Aspropolamos, to be a national disgrace or misfortune, motives far more honourable than any of a financial nature—for which, in fact, as we said before there never was any ground—may have weighed with the Prince against his fulfilling engagements, in the acceptance of which he had not contemplated the refusal of the Greek representatives, through their Senate, to sanction a dismemberment of Greece itself.

We do not understand the objections which would appear to have been made against extending the Greek territory to the line of Arta and Volo, which, so far as mere space is concerned, includes but little beyond the line of the Aspropolamos; it rests with the Allies to declare whether they will consider it worth their while to *stand out* for such an object, and thus to be compelled to transfer the Greek Sovereignty to some different person.

We do not, indeed, anticipate that there would be much delay or difficulty in closing with another German Prince, of well known name and character. But still we feel unfeignedly desirous that the scruples of his Royal Highness, which, as represented to us, are those of a conscientious man and a patriot, may, if possible, be respected and adulged, so that no interruption may arise to mbarrass even for a moment (it could be but momentary) the results of a negociation so creditable to the parties engaged in it, and so replete with every prospect of recovered peace, prosperity, and happiness, to a celebrated but long lost people.—*Times.*

It is rumoured that a Prince of the House of Orange is to replace Prince Leopold. Although it would appear on a hasty view of this choice, that it would lead to a preponderance of Russian influence, we are disposed to think more favourably of it, than if the Powers were to seek a new candidate among the petty Princes of Germany. So long as the House of Orange exists, it must look to England as its most sure and powerful safeguard, whereas we have nothing to apprehend from its hostility. It would, on the other hand, be highly advantageous to Greece, were she allied to a respectable maritime power. Upon the whole, we really think that the reported choice might, in the end, prove infinitely more beneficial to the Greeks than that of the abdicating Prince. A great deal will, of course, depend on the character of the new candidate.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MAY 24.

Affairs of Greece.—The Earl of Aberden, in pursuance of the notice he had given, laid on the Table of the House certain papers regarding the policy of Greece. These embraced sundry protocols, and copies of communications which passed between the Ambassadors of the various foreign Courts which had taken part in the administration of the affairs of Greece. His Lordship, in laying these papers before the House, said that his Majesty's Ministers had but one object in placing these documents before the House, that was to afford to their Lordships all the information in their power. On an early day still further papers would be laid before the House. Before he sat down, he begged to assure the House, that whatever might be the feelings of Prince Leopold regarding the sovereignty of Greece, the greatest and strongest union existed between this country and the two Allied Powers who took part with England in the administration of the affairs of Greece.

Lord Durham protested against entering into details that would imply something to the disadvantage of Prince Leopold, especially until he had laid the papers on the Table more immediately connected with that Prince.

Lord Londonderry asked, if the Noble Earl (Aberdeen) had placed on the Table all the papers which had reference to the affairs of Greece since the appointment of Prince Leopold. He should like to know if Austria had agreed to the arrangement of placing that prince on the throne of Greece? whether the Cabinet of Vienna had done so? Do not let us forget that that Prince has become British subject, and a loyal subject. For his own part he always thought that Prince Leopold ought not to have become the Sovereign of such a worthless people as those of Greece. He hoped the Noble Lord will give up the supplement to the transaction with regard to Prince Leopold; also state the position of Russia; and in general to give all information required.

Earl Aberdeen said, that when it was considered that it was only on Friday he got the last of the papers, it could not be expected that he could go so fully into the business as he might, if he had had more time. He could assure the house that their Lordships should have papers to their hearts content.

The Marquis of Lansdowne wished to ask if any other than money transactions remained open relative to the affairs of Greece up to Friday last?

The Earl of Aberdeen said, in the last week new grounds were started by His Royal Highness Prince Leopold. Before that time money alone was the only thing that remained unsettled.

After a few words from Earl Darnley,

The Earl of Winchelsea thought that the Noble Earl (Aberdeen) had much rather not have presented any paper until it had been in his power to lay every document respecting Greece before the House.

The Marquis of Bute said, he was given to understand that the resignation of Prince Leopold arose from other causes than those of a pecuniary nature.

Earl Grey spoke of the great propriety of withholding both papers and remarks until the Noble Earl (Aberdeen) was fully prepared to go into the whole of the case. The *exparte* statements made by the Noble Earl were calculated to raise a serious charge against Prince Leopold's character, which nothing but a production of the remainder of the papers would do away. He would ask of the Noble Earl, if he had any thing to propose to the House relative to the affairs of Greece, when the remainder of the papers were produced.

Earl Aberdeen said he had no intention of bringing a motion before the house whatever.

Lord Holland said, perhaps the Noble Earl intended to bring forward a motion now.

Earl Aberdeen said, certainly none.

The papers were then laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 24.

Greece—Sir R. Peel then presented various papers respecting Greece. He would not now enter into remarks. These papers consisted of various protocols, &c, agreed to at St. Petersburgh, Constatinople, &c.; but the papers respecting Prince Leopold's negociation were not among them, they would be presented in the course of three or four days at farthest. He had to communicate that Prince Leopold had relinquished the trust which it was proposed that he should take on him; but he trusted that the house would abstain from all remarks till all the papers were before them.—(*Hear*)

Mr. Hume asked whether these papers would narrate the extent of the obligation of this country?

Sir R. Peel replied, that the papers he had to present would give such details.

Lord J. Russel asked, whether Prince Leopold's relinquishment was in consequence of despatches recently received—whether the question involved money or territory?

Sir R. Peel trusted till all the papers were before them, that remarks would be abstained from, the result was occasined not by pecuniary matters only, but those matters connected with other circumstances

Mr. Brougham thought the result was by no means unfortunate. He rejoiced at it. He thought it was an excellent thing for this country to have escaped the entanglements with which this connexion would have involved us

Sir R. Peel again implored that remarks might be spared till all the papers were before the House. The conversat on here dropped.

The fifth repart of the Committee of the Commons on East India affairs has been printed. It commences with the examination of Mr. Melville, auditor of the Company, who controverts most of the statements of Mr. Richards. The statement of the latter gentleman, respecting the prime cost of teas, at Canton, he maintains, is too low. To this Mr. Rickards, whose farther evidence is also given, replies that the prices which he stated are those at which private merchants could purchase, but he argues that prices always rise at Canton when the Company goes into the market. From October to January, Congo is quoted in the Canton price current frequently at 26 tales per picul; immediately after the season of the Company's purchases, it falls to 18 or 20, and so continues. The prices paid by individuals at Canton, even during the season, according to Mr. Rickards, are invariably lower than those quoted in the price current.

The fair at Leipsic, the great rendezvous of dealers from Germany and the east of Europe, appears to have led to very considerable transactions, Poles, Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and other Asiatics, have come forward as purchasers. Prussian goods have been sold, it is said, to the amount of a million sterling; of English still more: in return our countrymen have made large purchases of wool, they have brought also sheep to send to the pastures of Australia, under the management of shepherds from Saxony.

DEAL, May 26—Wind W. S. W.—Arrived, and sailed for the river, Lord Lyndoch, Beadle, Bengal.

CORK, May 23.—Wind S.—The Falcon, for Ceylon, is about to sail, the troops being embarked.

On the 22d May, at her house in Hill street, Berkeley square, aged 90, Elizabeth Cary, Dowager Lady Amherst, daughter of the late General Lord Amherst, Commander in Chief. Her generous and amiable disposition during her life time was worthy of imitation, and renders her loss doubly severe to the numerous circle who had the honour of her acquaintance.

29.—The proposition of the Ministers to supply the temporary inconvenience sustained by his Majesty's inability to affix his signature to the documents requiring the Sign Manual, is extremely simple, and appears quite unobjectionable. The bill brought in merely gives a power to certain persons therein named, to affix the royal signature by means, of a stamp, but this is only to be done in the presence of and by the immediate command of His Majesty. Some other forms are also to be observed to render it absolutely impossible for any abuse to be committed in the execution of a trust so delicate and responsible. The persons to whom this power is to entrusted are not yet named.

Died at Crail, on the 18th May, Captain John Murray, late of the 19th regt Bengal Native Inf.

30.—The new claimant for the Annandale Peerage is Lieut. Johnston, of the 14th Foot, the only son of the late Lieut. General Souter Johnstone, Commandant of the Royal Marine Forces.

A marriage is spoken of between Lord St. Maur eldest son of the Duke of Somerst, and Miss Sheridan. Lord Clanwilliam is about to unite himself with Lady Elizadeth Herbert, daughter to the late Earl of Pembroke. Marriages are also spoken of between Lord Chesterfield and the Emmeline Manners, and Lord Ennismore and Miss Brandling.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Public Prayers for His Majesty's Recovery.

The Houses of Parliament assembled this morning, and both Lords and Commons, pursuant to an ancient custom when Parliament meets on the Anniversary of King Charles's Restoration, an event which has not occurred for 20 years, went to hear Divine Service—the Peers to Westminster Abbey, and the Commons to St. Margaret's Church.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession from the House of Lords entered the Cathedral in the following order:—

The Vergers, the superior officers of the House of Lords, the Mace bearer with the mace, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Bristol, Chester, and Rochester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Westmoreland, the Earl of Chichester, Monson, Lord Bexley, &c. &c.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York took their seats in the stalls on the right of the organ screen, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bexley, &c. in the left stalls. The organ, while the procession was entering the Cathedral, struck up a grand anthem.

Divine service was then commenced: and before the Litany, the Prayer ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be read in all Churches throughout the Kingdom, pursuant to the command of a late Cabinet Council, was read for the recovery of his Majesty. It is as follows:—

"Almighty and most merciful GOD, in whose hands are the issue of life and death, incline thine ear, we beseech thee, to the cry of thy people, and accept our supplications and prayers which we make unto thee, on behalf of thy servant our Sovereign Lord the King. Vouchsafe of thy goodness, O LORD, to assuage his pain, to relieve his infirmity, and to strengthen his soul by the consolations of thy grace, that so resigning himself, with all meekness and patience, to thy holy will, and trusting entirely to thy mercy, he may be raised by thy power from the bed of sickness, and long continue to govern thy people committed to his charge in peace and righteousness; and finally, grant, O Heavenly

father, that when it shall be thy good plessure to call him from this world unto thee, he may receive a crown of glory in thy everlasting kingdom, through the merits and mediation of our LORD and Saviour JESUS CHRIST.—Amen."

At three o'clock their Lordships re-assembled in the House of Sords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to a number of Bills.

DEAL May 28.—Wind N. N. E.—Arrived the John, Freeman, from the Mauritius.

DOVER, May 28.—Off port, the Ganges, Boultbee, from Bengal; and Wellington, Evans, from Madras.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Arrived the Capricorn, Smith, from the Mauritius.

31.—We are informed that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has had three secret interviews with Prince Polignac, since Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek Sovereignty was known in Paris. The Prince of Hesse Homburg is also mentioned, as a candidate for the Principality.

By the *Plover* packet which left Jemaica on the 20th Ultimo, we have received Jamaica Papers to the 17th Ultimo. They contain no information of interest relative to the Island, and the latest accounts in them from Carthagena are of the 7th Ultimo. According to these, no doubt was entertained of the determination of the Congress to form a Central Government for the Republic, and to discountenance the proceedings of the Confederatists.

The Liberator had been unwell, and had gone into the country to re-establish his health, leaving Cacedo, who is spoken of as an able and well disposed man, at the head of the Executive during his absence.

There has been another Irish Caucus at the Thatched House Tavern, at which Mr. O'Connell proposed that the Meeting should adopt a resolution to oppose the Wellington Administration until those new taxes should be relinquished. This shows what he, and those of his *clique*, intend by such sort of caballing: but the Meeting had the good sense to reject this *unconstitutional* and factious proposition.

The *Plover* packet, which left Carthagena on the 10th of April, brings intelligence that Bolivar had nearly settled the disturbances in that country, and that General Paez was likely to be put down.

The *George IV* steamer, in the river, has been ordered to proceed with the utmost expedition to Algiers, to watch the French squadron. She is to be placed under the command of a Lieutenant. —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

MAJOR—W. H. Owen, half pay 12th Foot.

CAPTAIN—Dickson, h. p. Independents, 18th November 1829.

LIEUTENANTS—Wilson, 44th Foot, Dunkirk, France, 16th April 1830; Shaw, into 5th Veteran Battalion, 28th March. 1830; Murray, late 8th Veteran Battalion, Edinburgh, 27th April 1830; Wilder, h. p. 31st Foot, Ireland, May; R. B. Wilson, h. p. 62d Foot, 21st Nov., 1829; M'Lean h. p. 74th Foot 6th August, 1829; Hanson, h. p, Cape Corps, Cape of Good Hope, 16th Feb, 1830; Berriolacci, h. p. Corsican Regiment 16th Dec. 1829.

ENSIGNS—J. A. Calder, 54th Foot (on board the *Isabella*, on passage home.) 9th Feb. 1830; Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. h. p. 2d Foot, 16th Mar. 1830.

PAYMASTERS—D. Campbell, h. p. 91st Foot, 28th March, 1830; St. Clair, h. p. Recruiting District, 23d Foot.

ADJUTANT—Ward, h, p. 27th Foot 25th April 1830.

QUARTER MASTERS—Walker, h. p. Mid Lothian Fencible Cavalry, Knaresborough, 28th February 1830; Lithbrow, h. p. Windsor Foresters Leith, 30th April 1830.

SURGEONS.—Hardford, h. p. 8th foot, 20th March 1830; Farquharson, h. p. 42d foot, Musselburgh, 2d April 1830.

ASSISTANT COMMIS-ARY GENERAL—J. Hoffay, half pay Navers, France, 17th March 1830.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.—A. Radford, Port Raffles, 25th July. 1829: Westbrook, h. p. Heston, 28th April, 1830.

RETIREMETS, &C DURING THE MONTH OF MAY. 1830.

LIEUTENANT.—Powell, h. p. 25th Foot Stacpoole, h. p. 49th Foot: Thompson h. p. Watteville's Regiment

SURGEON.—Milton, half pay 26th Foot.

JUNE 1.—*Naples, May* 11.—"The void is not yet wholly removed that covers the negotiation with the Pacha of Egypt, concerning Algiers but we believe we may affirm that the fact itself is undoubted, that a Convention was concluded at Alxandria between France and the Viceroy, by which the former bound itself to subdue the Barbary States, and deliver them up to the Viceroy who, on his part, engaged to maintain order and security on the north coast of Africa. it seems that Russia took some share in promoting this plan, but it is probable that the opposition which the matter afterwards met with from the Porte, and England have delayed the publication of that remarkable document, which persons worthy of credit affirm they have seen here and in Sicily, and may have even made the Pacha himself waver in the resolutions which he had already taken."

A good deal of interest was excited in the City this morning, by the news of the arrival of the first steam vessel from Bombay, which made her passage in less than ten weeks, having left Bombay on the 20th March.

DEAL, MAY 31.—Arrived from London, and remain the Bengal Merchant, Lady Kenaway, and Ann and Amelia, for India.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 31.—Arrived from London, the Susan, Halliday, Cape of Good Hope; and Protector Waugh, for Madras.

DOVER, MAY 30—Passed by for the River the John, Truman, from the Mauritius, and landed Mr. Laing; and the Ganges, Boultbee, from Madras, and landed Mr. Blackmore.

The City of Aberdeen. Duthie, from Manilla and Singapore, has arrived off the Wight.

2.—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Monday contains a letter from Mr. O'Connell, dated Friday, in which he says, "I sit down to inform you that the Chancellor of the Excheqeur persevees in all his taxes on Ireland, Sir J. Newport had an interview this day with the Duke of Wellington, and then his determination was finally announced.

We understand that the late Sir Robert Peel has made the following bequests:—He has left 15, 000*l.* a year to the present Baronet. and 400 000*l* in money; 230,000*l* to each of his sons; and 52, 000*l.* to each of his daughters.

Died on the 23d ult. at Greenhill House, near Edinburgh, Sir John Hay, of Smithfield, and Haystowne, Bart.

3.—We have received letters from Alxandria to the end of April. They state that the Pacha was making considerable military preparations but that they were supposed to proceed from a belief on his part that the Sultan contemplated his recall, which he is determined to oppose.

4.—Our private information from Paris is becoming daily more and more interesting. By accounts received this morning it is stated that the King has determined to issue, in the course of a few days, a Proclamation or Address to the Nation in which will be detailed the qualities that should be sought for in the Deputies about to be collected.

Bourmont says to his friend that he will dine in the City of Algiers on the 26th instant.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—Lieut, J, Wilkinson, 44th M. N. I.
Cornet Edward Scott, 4th Light Dragoons.
Lieut, H, Roberts, 9th Regt, M. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon William Leggett, H. C. Marine,
Lieut, A. R. Wilson, Major of Brigade,
Lieut, Kennedy, Engineers.
DEPARTURES,—Captain J. Watson, Artillery,
Ensign J, C, Supple, 13th Regiment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Sept, 26th, Ship La Constance, A, Regnaud Master, from Mauritius, 28th August, and Sheychellie 10th September.

DEPARTURE.—27th, Grab Caudry, Auboo Bucker Nacqudah, to Malabar Coast,

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH,—Neptune for London, Pyramus for Singapore, Futtay Sallam for Bengal, Monsory for Persian Gulph and Wootmany for May Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Nuptune, and Pyramus,
COUNTRY SHIPS,—Samdany, Sophia, Cornwallis, Sullimany and Discovery.
FRENCH,—Constance.
AMERICAN.—Nerius.
ARAB,—Monsoory, Naserutshaw, and Hamoody.
H. M, SHIP,—Challenger,
H, C, CRUIZERS,—Hastings, Tigris, Nautilus, Palinurus and Euphrates,
PILOT VESSEL,—Royal Tiger,
STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At St Thomas's Church, on the 16th Instant, by the Revd. H, Davies, W. R. Hayman, Esq to. Mrs. Eliza Hart.

On the 20th Instant, W. Money Esq. to Julia, youngest Daughter of the late W, Ironside Esq. of Houghton-le Spring, Durham.

DEATH.—At Sholapoor, on the Morning of the 14th Instant, Sophia Pakenham, only Daughter of Lieutenant E. Marsh, Superintendent of Bazars, aged one year, and twenty three days.

English Extracts.

INDIAN ARMY.

The following changes are about to take place in the Indian Army: The reserve companies of the 55th Regiment were to embark on the 13th, on board the *Lady East*, for Madras, and the 62d was to embark on board the *Recovery*, *Henry Porcher*, *Malcolm*, *Stakesby* and *Marquis of Hastings*, for Madras, where they are to relieve the 89th Regt.

The service companies of the 75th were to embark on board the *Bengal Merchant*, *Lady Kennaway* and *Susan*, for the Cape of good Hope where the 55th are to embark in the same vessels for Madras.

The 57th Regt. is to proceed from New South Wales to Madras, and on its arrival the 26th Regt. is to remove to Bengal and relieve the 14th Regt. which is to return to England.

EastIndian Petition to Parliament.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR—I observe in your report of the proceedings in the house of Lords on the 29th March, a discussion that took place on the subject of a petition presented by the Earl of Carlisle, from the christian inhabitants of Calcutta, born of European fathers and native mothers, in which Lord Ellenborough is stated to have said "that the parties to the petition were illegitimate, as being of half caste, that others who were not so, were eligible to hold appointments in the company's service."

Allow me to notice, through the medium of your paper, that the stigma thus wantonly cast on the petitioners generally, is in many instances unfounded, for a great portion of the subscribers are born in wedlock, and though "eligible to hold appointments in the company's service" labour under all other disabilities and disqualifications in India, to which their fellow country-men are subject. For instance, on quitting Calcutta for any part of the interior of the country, they are deprived of the protection of the British law, although it is extended to British-born subjects in every part of the Company's dominions. This is one of the great hardships suffered by those born in wedlock, as it deprives them from enjoying the privileges, rights, and immunities that have been conceded to them by various Acts of Parliament, * in which it is declared that "all children born out of the Kings ligeance, whose fathers (or grandfathers by the father's side) were natural-born subjects, are now deemed to be natural-born themselves, to all intents and purposes."†

* 7 Ann, c. 5; 4 Geo. 11. c. 21; and 13 Geo. 111 c. 21.

† Blackstone's Commentaries, book 1, 10, pc. 370.

Now, Sir, it may be asked, after enactments so plain and explicit as the above, how is it that persons born in wedlock in India, and of fathers who are natural-born British subjects, are deprived of the protection of British law on leaving Calcutta for the interior of the country, and made subject in common with the natives to the Mahomedan law in civil and criminal cases?

If any of your readers can throw light on the subject at the crisis, it may induce those who are in authority to pause ere they set aside the petition, or wantonly cast the stigma of illegitimacy on a great portion of the subscribers, who are as legitimate, and as much entitled to enjoy all the rights of British subjects, as themselves.

Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PETITION,
(born in wedlock in India.)

Times, April 1.]

THE MIDNIGHT REVIEW.

TRANSLATED BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

At midnight in his grave,
The drummer he did wake,
And with a loud tatoo,
His lonely rounds 'gan make,

Stirr'd into tune by fleshless arms,
The drumsticks patly fall;
First sounds retreat, revellé next,
And the muster-call.

Strange was the music of that drum,
And loud it echoed round!
The old slain warriors from their graves
Upstarted at the sound.

Upstarted they from north and south,
From where all stiff they lay.
In frozen graves, or warmer lodged
Beneath Italian clay;---

From neath the mud of ancient Nile,
The sands of Araby;
Upstarted they from their deep rest,
Each man arm'd cap-à-pie.

And at midnight from his grave
The trumpeter arose,
And jumping on his battle steed,
A thundering blast he blows:

On shadowy coursers at the sound
The cavalry appear;
Renowned in many a field, and scarred
With wounds of many a year.

Their bare and yellow skulls beneath
The casque grin grim and bold;
And in their long and bony hands
A tranchant sword they hold.

And at midnight from his grave
The Chief himself uprose,
And followed by a gallant staff,
With slow grave pace he goes.

A little hat he wears, a coat
As plain as plain can be,
And by his side---his only arms—
A little sword hangs free.

O'er the wide field the moon doth fling
A pale and silvery hue;
The man who wears the little hat
There holds a grand review.

The troops present their arms, and then
(Deep rolls the drum the while,)
Recover, and before their Chief,
In long array, defile.

A round the leader circling now
The officers appear:
And to the nearest one, a word
He whispers in his ear.

The word is passed along the line,
And echoes down the Seine;
That word they mutter then is—France!
The answer—Saint Helene!

This was the grand review,
That on the moonlight field,
At midnight hour dead Cæsar on
The Champs Elysées held,

MEMBERS and their SPEECHES.

The solicitude of some Members respecting the appearance of their speeches in print is very characteristic of the individuals. The D— of W— reads the proofs of his speeches, but he makes very few alterations; if the sense of what he has said be accurately and clearly conveyed, he shows very little solicitude about the intensity of words, or the character of the style. Mr. W.—H— on the contrary, is never satisfied. He alters, revises, reverts to the original words, changes it again and again, casts and recasts every sentence, and could the distressed printers wait for him, the corrections of a single speech would occupy more time then the concoction and delivery of it. No man is more pragmatic then Mr. D—, and if the initial E of his Christian name be omitted, as a distinction from the Member for Cheshire, a statement is sure to reach the newspaper office next day, that there are two Mr D—'s in the House, namely, Mr. D. D—, of Cheshire, and Mr. D D—, of Shaftesbury. We are assured that Mr. E. D. D, sent his recent long speech in MS. to the Morning Herald, and ordered five hundred copies of the paper which was to contain it. The next day he saw a report of the speech in a public-house paper, and he liked it so much better than his own in the Herald, that he rescinded his order for the five hundred, and substituted a hundred copies of this Brewer's Gazette. Sir J. M—was once very anxious to see the proofs of his speech; and having perused them, he returned them in a note to the Editor, stating that the report was most accurate, except in a few places, where his speech had been *infinitely* improved. Query. Did he alter these parts? We would advise Mr. D. O'C—not to raise a hornet's nest about his ears, by complaints. Mr. J. H.——has felt the effects of such querulous anxieties, and poor Mr. S. R—would have been extinguished, like Mr. Wyndham of yore, notwithstanding his personal interest with the former autocrat of the Representative, but that Mr. S R—is not a Wyndham.—*Court Journal.*

GRAND CONSTITUTIONAL BANQUET.

Private Correspondence.—April 2.

The dinner given under this high sounding title to the Deputies for the Department of the Seine took place yesterday in the immense saloon belonging to Carlier Restaurateur, in the Rue du Faubourg du temple. Though nominally devoted to the honour of the Members of that Department, all the Deputies in the town who voted for the Address were invited; but the strictest care was taken to prevent the subscription or appearance of any other persons in the room than those who, according to the spirit of the undertaking, were electors of Paris, even the electors of the country were not admitted, and every application from strangers, with one solitary exception, was refused. So strictly was this rule inforced, that an Englishman who had purchased a ticket filled up to another name was compelled by the Stewards to retire, though his voucher was acknowledged at the door. The rooms in which this great number, of seven hundred persons, was accommodated, consisted of a saloon, and a garden parallel to it, covered with an awning of canvas, the windows being removed. They were hung with chaplets of roses and festoons of flowers, forming arches of the most tasteful characters. The President's chair was richly in a variety of ornaments, and crowned with the motto of "Honour to the 229;" and a profusion of chandeliers and lights gave brilliancy to the whole. Four tables, of immense extent, were covered with a dinner really containing every delicacy of the season: and though the multitude seemed to defy all order, from the excellent arrangements of the Stewards, every person was comfortably accomodated, and the strictest regularity preserved. The hour named was half past five, but the crowd commenced to assemble at four, and continued in a long chain of vehicles until half-past six. As each person arrived, he was allowed to select a seat and attach his ticket to it, and then he was requested to go to the first floor, where, in an immense corridor opening to a number of small apartments, so common to the restaurateurs of Paris, he, with his companions, was compelled to wait. It was amusing to watch the bustle and importance with which the preparations for the banquet was conducted—to see the waiters hurrying to and fro, and pushing about the guests who were slow in selecting places—and to mark the variety of exclamations uttered by the Stewards and their assistants. The tumult within doors found no responsive voice outside; and it is a remarkable fact, tending to show the real indifference of the body of the people to passing events, not one hundred, were collected in the streets, nor in the large place adjoining the tavern; nor was there a single shout nor compliment made of any person more than ordinarily distinguished. The company were composed of the merchants and tradesmen of Paris attached to the Liberal or Radical side. They appeared to be of the honest and respectable class of men who will fill the lower tables at our Lord Mayor's dinner—few with pretension to any thing like refinement and only a very few with the dignity or the bearing of rank. They were evidently wealthy, well fed and money carrying citizens in whose hands constitutional principles are safe, inasmuch as this class are removed [illegible] the contagion of the Court, while their property renders them anxious to preserve the public tranquility. They wore a stubborn and hearty deportment as much like John Bull as well could be, and each seemed impressed with the idea that his individual conduct was of vast importance to the question then at stake. Several seemed but a degree removed from the artisans; and on the whole one was struck with their resemblance to those masses which in Ireland assembled at dinners to promote Catholic Emancipation. At half past six the band, by an appropriate air, gave notice that dinner was served, and the crowd was released from its confinement in the corridor. As it began to descend the word "Silence" was passed along and the whole body moved in perfect order to the dining rooms, where every person was able to reach the place which he had previously secured. The appearance of the rooms when the tables were filled was magnificent. Numberless mirrors in the panels reflected the lights and the people a thousand times; and comparing the entertainment with a public dinner in London, it was, in all respects of elegance, refinement, and propriety, superior.

The President's chair was placed in the centre, and the Vice President was seated opposite to him—not, as with us, at the head and bottom of the principal Table. The chief Steward was near the Vice President, and the other Stewards were dispersed about the room. The President was M. Rosseau, a fine old Gentleman, with venerable white hair, selected as the most ancient Mayor of the department; and the Vice-President was M. O'Dillon Bar.

ron, an Advocate of great talent. On the right of the chair was placed the celebrated Marquis de la Fayette, and near him were seen l'Abbe de Pompieres, M. Lafitte, the banker, and Benjamin Constant. The Marquis de la Fayette attracted the attention of all throughout the evening, and he seemed much gratified by the enthusiasm which he excited. He appeared to be about 50, fresh and unbroken, more resembling the late Lord Erskine in face than any other person familiar to the English public. The Abbe de Pompieres was an old, infirm person, apparently ill calculated to take a part in active affairs. On each ticket was inscribed "important Notice—one toast only will be given, and that will be by the President of the banquet;" and the following was placed on every plate :—

"REGULATIONS OF THE BANQUET.

"In order that the tranquillity and decorum which should attend the patriotic banquet offered to the Deputies of Paris may not be for an instant interrupted, the Stewards inform the Subscribers that no toast can be given, nor speech made, except in the manner herein prescribed.

"One toast only shall be given, by the President, in these words—'*To the union of the three powers, the constitutional King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies;*' and the Vice President will express, in an address, the sentiments with which the firm and loyal conduct of their Deputies has inspired the citizens of Paris."

The company being arranged, the business of eating and drinking began, without Grace being said. A martial band played while it continued, but there were no public singers present, nor any of the forms preserved which usually attend our political dinners. The feast was excellent—hot and cold dishes, fish and fowl, salad and confectionary, were served all at the same time. Ordinary wine was given till nearly the close, when the richer sorts were freely bestowed, and the conclusion was marked by repeated discharges of Champagne. The dinner was alone interrupted by the incessant talk which these patriotic feeders kept up, and the cries in which the waiters were directed from place. Appetite being satisfied, a general demand of silence was made, and on the appearance of the President rising the whole body gradually became tranquil, and those who had thronged to the principal table from the other rooms were remanded to their seats by exclamations of "To your places, Gentlemen!—Gentlemen, to your places!" Order being restored the President rose, and with a voice of emotion gave the toast above mentioned, with this exception, that he reversed the order, and named the Chamber of Deputies before the Chamber of Peers. M. O'Dillon Barron then rose; but the cries of "Stand on the chair" arising from every side, the speaker was elevated on the highest chair, and the throng which had again rushed from their seats to see him being replaced, he spoke to the following effect, the acclamations on the announcement of the toast, and on his rising, being each terminated by the roll of a drum, and every burst of applause throughout the evening being marked in the same manner.

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Seine!—The immense population, whose representative and legitimate organs you are, felt the necessity of giving you a striking proof of their esteem and gratitude, of which this banquet is but an incomplete manifestation, whilst I am but a feeble interpreter of the sentiment. Since we confided our dearest interest to you, you have protected our electoral rights against fraud, by placing them under the aegis of publicity, of regular justice, and the intervention of the third estate. You could not preserve them from violence, which you ought not to anticipate. All laws must prove powerless, against those who trample the sanctity of the laws under foot; the courage of citizens alone could provide against such an event.—("Yes, yes," resounded from all parts; "the courage of citizens will never be found wanting in us.") You have justly tarnished a deplorable Administration, under which France groaned for several long years; moreover, you have endeavoured to obtain ample justice against it, to guarantee the future, which, perhaps, re-acts on the past. The country has given you credit for your efforts. You found the periodical Press in the bonds of monopoly, and you broke those bonds; you have for ever abolished the preventive censorship. It remained for you to give up to the judgment of the country the transgressions of the press, and to liberate the Magistracy from that dangerous duty which, in spite of itself, carries it into, and compromises it in, political discussions. It remained for you to conciliate the monopoly of printers, and their responsibility, with that constitutional liberty which belongs to us all, to publish our thoughts without any preventive impediment. You have waited with confidence the realization of the promises of the Crown to enfranchise the Commons, of which the still expected re-organization of the Parisian National Guards will be a consequence; but you were obliged to decline an artful combination, which rendered illusory the participation of the people in the conduct of their most direct interests, and which would have disinherited them even of the future. The appeal to the Charter against double votes—against the scep ennial extension of the powers of the Deputies—against the law of Sacrilege—against the irresponsibility, if not de jure, at least de facto—the alleviation of our public burdens—the last assessment of taxes—the abolition of such as offend public morality—the speciality of creditors—the recognition of the independence of America—all these great questions deeply engaged your attention. Your meditations outstripped the epoch when public conscience, enlightened and matured by free discussion, should declare itself on all these points with sufficient energy to permit you to establish the general wish as a legislative proposition. This career of successive improvements might be interrupted, but it was not in the power of any man to close it irrevocably; for it will be opened again.

('It will be re-opened,' repeated the assembly, with an expression of the deepest conviction.)

"Finally gentlemen, when that Ministry which wounds and outrages every sentiment of honour and nationality, and which glories therein (here a strong impression manifested itself); that Ministry whose political creed it is, that we only live, that we only breathe, and enjoy the dignity and liberty of man only by *concession* (protracted applause); and whose first cry was '*no more concessions;*' a Ministry which talks to us of legality, and which in a signal manner punishes the conscientious vote of an elector *(fresh applause)*: when this Ministry came forward, and, to use the expression of one of your honourable colleagues, suddenly to invade France, you all answered the cry of alarm she gave, and you ran all to the post of honour. You refused a concurrence which would have been a complicity (sensation.) You carried, to the foot of the throne the firm and respectful expression of the grief and of the anxiety of our country. You knew how to combine moderation and firmness. During this great trial of our representative Government, you have with dignity fulfilled the most noble of trusts. We have no other reward than our esteem, our frank and cordial adhesion, to award to you. But this is worthy of you and of ourselves. It is in our hearts we engrave it on brass—(the Deputies manifested a deep emotion), 'Honour to our Deputies!' Thunders of applause accompanied this exclamation, which every one present repeated, and the Hall re-echoed thrice consecutively, 'Honour to our Deputies!') We likewise owe a manifestation of interest and gratitude to the Press. The Press also has done its duty under these important circumstances. Our strongest sympathy attends these courageous writers, the defenders of our political faith and of our rights; may they never be discouraged? It is grand to fill this life, which is so short and so uncertain, with something beyond mere selfish calculations and the enjoyments of egotism! It is noble to defend the common liberty of all, even at the expence of personal liberty, and to attach one's name to the consecration of some grand principle, to the preservation or conquest of some guarantee, and thus to deserve to be numbered amongst those men whom the people name in their gratitude. Honour to patriotic writers! Gentlemen, the solemn moment approaches when the Electoral Body will no doubt be called upon to pronounce calmly and collectedly, not between systems which the nature of thing had before our time pronounced to be incompatible (unanimous consent.) In this struggle between progressive and retrograde civilization—between equality and privileges—between the reign of the laws and the reign of the "*bon plaisir,*" or blind force, victory cannot remain uncertain. The Tribune and the Press have done their duty—we shall do our's—("We swear it, we swear it!"—was the enthusiastic exclamation of all present.) Honour to the electors! to the civil courage of citizens! to legal associations!

The termination of the speech was marked by several rounds of applause, accompained by the roll of the drum, and M. O'Dillon Barron sat down amidst universal cheering. The cry of "Order," being again heard, General Dumas, appointed by his colleagues of the Seine to reply to the speech of the Vice-President, was elevated on the same chair (which, by the way, the French called a "Tribune improvisee.") and he addressed the meeting in the following words, accompanying each passage, with the most animated gesture, and evidently much gratified by the applause which the close of almost every sentence excited :—

Gentlemen—Honoured by your support as soon as you had the power of setting free the electoral vote from the influence of which it was degraded, the deputies of the department of the Seine, always unanimous in their entire conformity to the constitutional principles, and determined to make those principles be respected, not having any object in view, but to justify the choice you have made, it is with a conscientious desire, to discharge faithfully the duties to which we are called, it is with the deepest gratitude we receive the precious charge. Gentlemen, the most flattering reward that we could have hoped for is this public testimony of your approbation. We had every reason to suppose that we should, in the course of this Session, have secured those guarantees which have been so eloquently described, and which form the true substance of a representative Government. The hope of being called on to assist in this great object, has been suddenly destroyed by one of those changes of Ministerial arrangements—(*hear*)—which affect without intimidating the real friends of liberty, and only produce a momentary confusion, and perhaps afford a useful proof of legal order—(*applause*), but if, after having, in the most respectful manner, carried to the foot of the throne your just anxieties, and that homage the most proper to be laid before a King by a free people—(*applause*)—the truth, our mission has terminated. Your wishes Gentlemen, have not been complied with; it is in the people that the vital principle of representative Government resides; it is in the electoral colleges that we ought to excite fresh energies—(*great applause.*) We heartily concur in applauding the noble efforts, and in wishing success to the liberty of the Press; and we add our testimony and acknowledgments of the fidelity with which the Press interprets public opinion, that its courage and wisdom despise the attacks of those who prostitute their talents to the service of falsehood—(*applause.*) The Press lives upon the sacred fire of liberty, and unceasingly propagates the soundest doctrines of Constitutional policies, and the country does not overlook their generous devotion to its best interests—(*great applause.*) If despotism has the power of individualising mankind, liberty has the influence to reunite them—(*hear, hear.*) Every where the union of the people is the offspring of political liberty—and it is the duty of the citizens, who delegate the powers which they cannot themselves exercise, as it is the duty of those to whom those powers are delegated, to defend their free exercise by every means with which the Charter has armed them, for there are no abuses for which the law has not provided a remedy—(*hear.*) Gentlemen!—For near half a century, France fixed the attention of the civilised world. The glory of her arms has by turns excited the envy and resentment, but always the admiration, of the people of Europe, in good as well as in adverse fortunes. The founding of a new social order of things, which took its rise in the midst of so many tempests, and has for its foundation those principles of liberty that were so meanly rejected and prescribed as acts of rebellion; these oscillations between the illusions of abolished institutions and the virtual force of the Constitutional compact present a no less imposing spectacle, excite a sympathetic interest much stronger in European societies than all the events that have happened in modern times. It belongs to you to take in these objects, the importance of which you appreciate, a part more useful to the good of our country, and more advantageous to humanity. France relies on your courage (commotion); and we, in our turn, mixed with your ranks, we shall, by imitating your example, rival each other in zeal and perseverance for the salvation of our beautiful country.

During the speeches, a person came in to announce that the military were in the street, and a gentleman near me said they were placed there to prevent the people from hearing the truths which the liberal orators were declaiming; but I went out to judge personally of the fact, and I saw not more than a dozen men under arms, who were very properly employed in keeping the small circle of a mob which had collected in order. The acclamations at the close of every patriotic sentence was enthusiastic; but I cannot help being convinced that the feeling was deep, as well the expression of it violent. If the same sentiments are participated in by the same classes throughout France and if they work with a little more reflection, and not condemn a Minister before he has acted, as they have the Prince de Polignac no Government can resist them, or attempt to rule by any other than Constitutional means. This truth is so evident, that I am convinced the Throne and the Cabinet are equally persuaded of it, and the King must feel that his safety is best ensured by men so attached to the charter. I was inclined to laugh at the first appearance of the assembly, and to look at it as a crowd ignorant and presumptuous as our radicals; but I must say its deportment taught me to respect it, and the good sense and order which marked the proceedings, deter me from treating it with ridicule, as I was disposed to do. No other persons but M. O'Dillon Barron and Genl. Dumas addressed the meeting? nor did any one propose a toast in addition to that given by the President; but when the speeches were over, there was a kind of breaking up by common consent, and the electors flocked round the President and General La Fayette, overwhelming them with caresses grateful to the mind—popularity may be, it is very troublesome in practice; and though no one is more desirous of it than the Marquis, I am certain he must have suffered much under the variety of embraces to which the ardour of his admirers subjected him. You will with difficulty believe in England, that he was saluted over and again on each cheek, and that there were as many struggles by our patriots, to impress their lips on his face, as if he were the loveliest and youngest of women. The demonstrations of joy were increased by cries of live La Fayette?"—"honour to the conqueror" "glory to the brave?"—and the enthusiasm mounting, the groupe struck their glasses together and drank in that fashion to his and to each other's welfare. It being impossible that the speeches could have been heard in both the rooms, the two orators, at the request of their friends went into the outer apartment, and there repeated the same words, the addresses on these occasions being always prepared; and the same scene of violent applause accompanied by the drum was renewed. The Vice President then returned to his seat, and the crowd formed itself into groupes discussing the merits of the speeches, and expressing their mutual admiration by the clanking of glasses and the occasional exclamation of "Bravo!" "Bravo!" After a few rounds of Champagne had been served, the President, rising, commanded attention by ringing a small bell, which was placed near him on the table; and the Vice-President, elevating his voice, announced that the banquet had terminated. This was at the early hour of half past eight, and it certainly disappointed all my English notions of political conviviality, that a sitting of only two hours would have sufficed for the display of the enthusiasm of 700 citizens.—However, as soon as the declaration was made, the meeting prepared to separate and the company got on the benches in order to see the principal persons as they passed. The Marquis de la Fayette was conducted through this avenue by a number of friends, and was greeted on every side by applause, and cries of "Honour to the brave?"—"Honor to the conqueror?"—"Honour to La Fayette!"—and he was embraced and saluted on the cheeks at every step. General Dumas, and M. Lafitte, the Banker, the Vice President, were also cheered; and each person of the least note had in his exit, to run the gauntlet of popularity. The meeting concluded with the same order and decorum with which it commenced and was conducted; and it certainly left on my mind a strong impression in favour of the people who composed it.

I cannot avoid repeating, however much the middling orders of the people think on the subject of the Charter and the opposition to the Government, there is one common feeling participated with them by the people; and as a proof of that, the newspapers of the day, with the exception of one or two, which may be called the organ of the Liberal party, contain no account of the dinner, or allusion to it, and it may be reserved for the *morning Herald* to distribute to Frenchmen the particulars of a political feast given in the heart of Paris. The following were the principal persons present :—

MM Vassal, Alexandre de Laborde, Jacques Lefebvre, Odier, Mathieu Dumas, Demarcay Eusebe Salverte, de Corcelles, de Schonen, Chardel, Bavoux, Louis Gaetan de la Rochefoucault, Benjamin Constant, Casimir Perier, Bavoux, Etienne, Baron Ternaux, Jacques Lafitte, Dupont (del'Eure), Cunin Grimine Baillot, Vicomte Le Mercier, Viennet, Desouve de Nunques, Guilhaum aîné, Gallet, Aury de Puyraveau, de Saint-Aignan, Martin Lafitte, Pataille, Duris Dufresne Barard, de Poëras, Davegier de Hsurianne, Kerstry, is General Carzel, Nugaret, Girod (deel' Ain), Labbey de Pompueres, Eugene Maille, Victor de Tracyele General de Lafayette, Georges Lafayette, le Comte A. de Broquesillo, Jacquemino Dumeilet, Gellibert, Camille Perrier Paye de Vandoeuvre, Lecarlier, Cr guon Bonvalet, de Berigny, Cte de Lameth, Legendre, le General Lamarque, Legris de la Salle, Marchal, Mauguin, Mecnin, Boissy d'Anglas, de la Rochefoucault, Peton, Eschassriaux, de Gramont.

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.*

By the Author of Cyril Thorton.

[*From Blackwood's Magazine for March.*]

The history of the war in the Peninsula and the south of France, from the year 1807 to the year 1814, possesses an undying interest to all the friends of freedom, and especially to the people by whose surpassing heroism that war was brought, through a series of hard-won conquests, to a glorious close. From the beginning to the end, that war was just; and therefore, throughout the whole sanguinary struggle, which was distinguished by many alternations of good and bad fortunes, the heart of Britain never fainted, but was confident of the tyrant's final overthrow. With us, whatever may have been the case with the Spaniards, it was a great national contest. We, as a military nation, were pitched against the French. At sea we had ever been victorious and had at last annihilated their navy—

"Had swept the deep from Denmark to the Nile."

But on land, France was deemed invincible—not only so deemed by herself, but, it may be truly said, by all the nations of Europe. The Peninsula, then, was the field on which it was to be decided, foot to foot, whether there was not one nation left able to cope with them who vaunted themselves to be the conquerors of the world.

How stood the French power in the Peninsula? The extent and population of the French empire including the kingdom of Italy the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss Cantons, the duchy of Warsaw, and the dependent States of Holland and Naples, had enabled Buonaparte, through the medium of the conscription to array an army in number nearly equal to the great host that followed of old the Persian against Greece; like that multitude also, his troops were gathered from many nations, but they were trained in a Roman discipline and ruled by a Carthagisian genious. The organization of Napoleon's army was simple, the administration vigorous, the manipulations well contrived. The French officers, accustomed to success, were bold, enterprising, of great reputation, and feared accordingly. By a combination of discipline and moral excitement, admirably adapted to the mixed nature of his troops, the Emperor had created a power that appeared to be resistless.† Some unexpected reverses,

* Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns, from 1808 to 1814. By the Author of Cyril Thornton, In three volumes.—William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. adell, Strand, London.

† Napier, p. 5. ‡ Napier, pp. 10, 11,

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and above all the shameful surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen had indeed shown that even the French armies were not always superior to defeat; and Joseph's abandonment of Madrid had left a breathing-time to the Spanish people, who at this period of the war deserved the name of Patriots. But Portugal was entirely in the possession of the French—and to drive them out of that kingdom (as she had, indeed, formerly done out of Egypt.) was a design worthy of the nation, who, having for many years strenuously exercised one sinew of war—gold—it may be said merely in vain—for the salvation of Europe—now resolved to try the other sinew—iron—iron in hands not of mercineries, who might be bought and sold, but of her own incorruptible and unconquerable sons.

And how stood the power of England? Formidable as the French army undoubtedly was, from numbers, discipline, bravery, the British army was inferior to it in none of those points save the first, and in discipline it was superior, because a national army will always bear a severer code than a mixed force will suffer.‡ True that the ill-success of the expeditions in 1794 and 1799 seemed to justify the ignorant contempt with which the British nation had foolishly and ungratefully regarded the British army: but had those failures been traced to the true cause, that ignorant contempt would have been extinguished in just admiration. From the time of those disasters, down to that when the first British armament sailed for the Peninsula, the Duke of York had perfected the discipline of the army; so that in 1808† England was scorned both at home and abroad, as a military power, when says Colonel Napier, she possessed, without a frontier to swallow up large armies in extensive fortresses, at least two hundred thousand of the best equipped and best disciplined soldiers in the universe, together with an immense recruiting establishment and through the medium of the militia, the power of drawing upon the population without limit. Her military force consisted of thirty thousand cavalry, six thousand foot guards, a hundred and twenty thousand infantry of the line, and fourteen thousand artillery; of which between fifty and sixty thousand were employed in the colonies and in India. The remainder might be said to have been disposable for from eighty to one hundred thousand militia, differing from the regular troops in nothing but the name, (such is the character given them by Colonel Napier) were sufficient for the home duties. If to this force we add thirty thousand marines, the military power of England must be considered as prodigious—greater than that with which Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz, and double that with which he conquered Italy.

But though Britain, as a military power, was thus able to cope with France in Spain, as the event gloriously proved, the spell of invincibility that had so long hung, in imagination, over the French armies, was strong and appalling; and the Whigs, cowards ever declared that an expedition to the Peninsula would be madness. What! oppose Bonaparte and his Marshals? In a few months, the French would spread over the Peninsula, like fire along stubble; any army that might be sent from our shores to stop the conflagration, would soon be itself consumed; blood and treasure would be lavished in vain, for a thankless people, and a hopeless cause; and defeat and disaster would hasten the day of the decline and fall of our own empire. Counsels nobler and wiser, prevailed; and their spirit being worthy of our national character, redeemed the many errors which were afterwards committed, both at home and abroad; and in spite of them all, brought this great conclusion, that changed, for ages to come, the destinies of all the civilized kingdoms of the earth.

The history of all those glorious campaigns have been written right by many pens in the same hands that wielded the sword. Some of the French officers have given us their narratives; but we are justified in saying, that in them it would be absurd to look for the truth. They carried on a war of unjust aggression. The conflict between the hardy veterans of Bonaparte, and the bloody vindictive race he insulted, assumed, says Colonel Napier, in a work, as many think, too favourable to the French, a character of unmitigated ferocity, disgraceful to human nature; for the Spaniards did not fail to defend their just cause with hereditary cruelty; and the French army struck a terrible balance of barbarous actions. In recording the events of such a war, the French officers, therefore, had much to conceal, to deny, or gloss over; but the British army fought, from beginning to end, as liberators; and therefore, its officers needed not to recoil from the narration of the inevitable horrors of war. Excesses there must be in all wars, at which humanity shudders; but here there were no enormities to record, except such as must ever be perpetuated in those tragedies which go sweepingly over the bloody stage, when a whole land is the theatre for the acting of a succession of dreadful dreams. Besides, we hesitate not to say, that, generally speaking, the whole system of French bulletins has ever been one of falsehood; and that of English Gazettes one of truth. National prejudices and partialities will prevail among every people; but who will dare to deny, that one and all of the narratives by British officers of the Peninsular campaigns, are free from the open eyed and resolute lies, which disfigure and disgrace all those that have been given to the world by the most distinguished officers in the French service? Colonel Napier himself not unfrequently denounces the falsehood and ferocity of our enemies, while he bears testimony to their skill and valour. In our opinion, a far higher sense of honour reigns in the bosoms of the officers of the British army—from Generalissimo to Ensign—than in the French, for which it would be easy to account for by the operation of general and national causes; and surely, when we further consider the temptation of falsehood, to which the best and worst parts of their nature must have been exposed, as well when fighting Spain, as when writing about the conflicts—not with regular armies, but with Guerillas and bands of armed or maimed peasantry,—not in open fields of battle, but in enclosures of murder,—we must—be we as liberal, and as much citizens of the world, as it is possible to be without despising all moral distinctions,—confess, that in the every nature of things, it was inevitable that the deeds of an army so placed and so acting, must be recorded—when its own officers write—with fingers which will often falter to the truth, and often expunge and obliterate, till the effect of the entire tale be that either of misrepresentation or falsehood. Has any one officer of the British armies that fought in Spain, been guilty, in any account of these campaigns, of any one deliberate lie? Of how many deliberate lies have not several French officers been notoriously guilty?—And guilty, because, had they spoken the truth, they would have confessed themselves actors in scenes of shame and infamy, beyond the reach of redemption?

The work, of which we are about to present our readers with some specimens, which we shall suffer to speak for themselves, is one of great and peculiar merit, and cannot fail to be popular, even after the many other histories completed, or in progress, of the Peninsular war. The author has attempted—and the attempt has, in our opinion, been most successful—to give a sketch of all the chief features of all the campaigns. In some of them he was himself present—and he writes throughout, not only like an accomplished scholar and a man of genius—which his celebrated novel Cyril Thornton proved him "the division of battle knows," and who can bring a battle before our eyes like a very picture, breathing and burning on the canvass. Many of these pictures are admirable; but after all, the distinguishing powers of this annalist are clearness of conception and strength of sagacity, which enable him to give to his readers a comprehensive and unconfused eagle-eye view of all the various operations of each campaign, along with a distinct understanding of the great objects of each, and a knowledge of the extent to which they were attained. This, we suspect, can be done but by writers who are military men; and when done, it is an excellence that might well cover a multitude of sins. But, in the present case, it is an excellence which shines conspicuously over other merits of a high and rare description. For the style of narrative, always uncommonly elegant and graceful, is, whenever the occasion demands or requires it, most animated or vigorous; it rises or falls with the subject in a way that shows a mind obedient to the interest of the action; and hence, with almost uniform simplicity, there is a frequent richness and variety in the composition that is felt to be very delightful—a tinge even of poetry—both of sentiment and description—that is felt not to be out of character in a narrative of incidents and events, often as great and as glorious as were ever recorded in heroic or epic song. But these are mere "fiery flashings and out-breaks" of an imagination kindled by a soldier-like sympathy with perils and achievements, with which of old the writer was personally familiar on flood and field; and sentences occur, evidently written under such inspiration, which rouse the spirit within one—even of such peaceful civilians as ourselves—like the sound of a trumpet. But the prevalant character of the whole composition is sustained an equable elegance, simplicity, and strength—unaccompanied by any visible effort—and seeming to flow from a mind of native vigour, cultivated by education, full of knowledge, and inspired by love of his subject. With all the causes near and remote of the Spanish invasion—and with the state of all the political parties, faction, and cabals, that distracted Spain during the whole contest—as well as with the policy pursued by our government at home—(of which he often speaks very freely)—he proves himself to be as thoroughly conversant, as with the details of all military operations. Indeed, there are no symptoms of haste or hurry in the getting up of these volumes, such as deform some other narratives of the Peninsular war, which were flung forth into the maw of the public, ahunger and athirst for stories of peril and strife. The work has been composed and corrected most carefully from all the best authorities, and is every where breathed over by that spirit of enthusiasm, which is deepened and strengthened even by the caution which accompanies knowledge. The author is, on the whole, an admirer of the Spanish character, and does ample justice to their heroic sufferings, sacrifices, and achievements. Here he is at issue with that most able writer and distinguished officer Colonel Napier. But they who defend the conduct and character of the Spaniards—through thick and thin—will find him as little in agreement with such fancies, as they who abuse the "universal Spanish nation" as the scum of the earth, will find him in agreement with such libels. He does burst out into triumph with the Spaniards at the surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen—and far more enthusiastically does he declare the praises of the defenders

"Of Zaragoza naked to the gales
Of fiercely-breathing war!"

Had he not done so, we should have been ashamed of him, and of our own selves for praising his work, notwithstanding the great abilities which it displays; but while he is just to the many virtues of the Spanish character, and delights to record the triumph which lies achieved, under as great difficulties as ever weighed heavy on the efforts of any people struggling to deliver themselves from a foreign yoke, he does not spare the vacillating, and worse than vacillating spirit, that too often characterised the councils of their Juntas—the obstinacy and folly of many of their captains—nor yet of some the disaffection and cowardice. But that the Spanish people contributed to their own liberation, and greatly contributed too, he believes; and he proves it by a narrative in which neither vices nor virtues, defeats nor victories, national disgraces or national glories, are ever exaggerated—but set down fully and fearlessly whenever they happen, in what he concientiously thinks the light of truth. In the same spirit does he, in our opinion, speak of the French. He does not hold himself ready, on all occasions, to pour forth upon them—officers and soldiers—a flood or stream of eulogy—though he admits them to have been at all times,

"Foemen worthy of our steel"

That the French armies committed great enormities, in which the soldiers were sometimes countenanced by their officers, he proves; and he likewise proves, that such was not—to nearly the same extent—the conduct and character of our army. Some may call this prejudice, partiality, and injustice; we call it Truth. So, all the battles, great or small, in which the British army routed, overthrew, or destroyed the French, he calls Victories; and, instead of striving to underrate such achievements, by weighing them in that calm, cool, balancing spirit, with which a grocer's apprentice would deal you out half-a pound of brown sugar, he declares them at once to have been most glorious to the British arms, and such as proved officers and men to be superior—often infinitely superior—in skill and courage, to their enemies, whom often—contrary to all the rules of war—they scattered and trode under foot like dust. And was it not so? During all that Seven Year's War, did the British army—though often far outnumbered—ever once suffer a decisive defeat? Did it not sometimes make a drawn battle under circumstances which must have been fatal to any other power? Did it not on every field where victory was possible, achieve victory? And did it not continue kicking one French army after another across rivers and sierras, sheering their strength as with a scythe, till it kicked them finally into France, in a style most painful and disgraceful to the hinder parts of the "*Grande nation*," which must be aching, one would think, even unto this day?

Such being, in our estimation, the character of this work we do not hesitate to declare, that the author has accomplished what he intended, "a work which should introduce to the intimate acquaintance of the great body of the people, the events of one of the most memorable periods in the history of their country, which should diffuse and impress, more widely and more deeply, a fitting pride in the great achievements of the British arms, and render Englishmen more familiar with the circumstances of the most splendid and important triumph ever gained by the supporters of liberty, justice, and the rights of man, in opposing the gigantic usurpation of wild and profligate ambition."

(*To be continued.*)

MURDER AT CHARD.

Chard, April 12.
(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

A murder of exactly a similar nature to the present was perpetrated near Chard about six years since; in consequence of which and the poverty of the friends of the unfortunate victim Joan Turner, a number of Magistrates and Gentlemen met immediately after the discovery of her murder and formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the different facts, with a view that the perpetrator might be brought to justice. After several examinations the prisoner Russell was apprehended and having been taken before the Magistrates, was committed for trial. After the condemnation, and a respite of Russell, the Committee again met for the purpose of further investigation. As the case has now become one of very great interest we thought it right to visit Chard, to obtain every possible information on the subject. We accordingly proceeded to the house of Russell. The prisoner having stated that Mrs. Clark's servants were mistaken in some of the facts they spoke to, and said it was impossible they could have heard the pump or seen the light in his house, we were very minute in an examination of the premises. The prisoner's kitchen window, in which the servants said they saw the light is to be distinctly seen from their bedroom window, so that any light in his kitchen might easily have been seen by them but his window could not be seen by any of the neighbours. The noise of the pump can be plainly heard in the servants' bedroom and in the dead of night would be very likely to attract their observation. From these premises we repaired to the field where the murder had been committed. The spot where the body lay is now from so many people having been there, without grass, and strikes the observer almost immediately upon entering the field. It is within two yards of the foot-path, and within 20 yards of the lane called Yeshay lane. The pattens of the unfortunate girl were found on the outside of the gate leading into the field, and a person would be led to suppose she had got over the gate in haste, with an intention of going along this foot path to a house to which it led. In the adjoining field were found the two spots of blood, which would lead to the idea that the murderer, having committed the dreadful act, had gone to the before-mentioned gate to look into the lane and had then gone in a straight direction across the adjoining field to a gap in the hedge, and stopped twice to wipe off some of the blood and had then gone through the gap into Stephens's-lane which would agree with the evidence of a person having been heard to jump into the lane. This would be the only direction towards the water. Having taken this view we returned to town, where we met two or three gentlemen of the Committee from whom we learned that the Committee would shortly meet. We then requested permission to be present, and were told that no objection would be made.

Upon entering the room we were addressed by the Chairman, who stated it to be the wish of the Committee that every act of theirs should be made public—that they met for the sole purpose of endeavouring to further the ends of justice, and with the hope of bringing the actual murderer to punishment, and that any information they could give, they had no wish in any way to withhold.

The Committee are prosecuting their exertions with the greatest ardour, in hope that they may be able to elucidate the truth. All they had hitherto done was to inquire until there appeared sufficient to justify Russell being taken into custody. He was placed in the hands of the Magistrates, and their enterference was at an end. *Evening Herald*

MISCELLANEA.

INTREPIDITY OF NAPOLEON.—Buonaparte was seen to encourage his troops and expose his person fearlessly during the combat; and Marshal Blucher's movement for his cavalry, which he led on himself, was spoken of in the highest terms Napoleon, who, at this period, scarcely acted, in any instance, on common military calculation, drew up his army on the 1st of February in two lines, on the great plain before La Rothiere, occupying the villages, and neglecting much stronger ground in his rear about Brienne, evidently showing that he meant to play a desperate game. He led on *la fuene garde* in person against Marshal Blucher's army, to wrest the village of La Rothiere from the gallant corps of Sacken; but three repeated efforts were ineffectual. All agreed that the enemy fought with great intrepidity. Buonaparte seemed to have set his political existence on a die, as he exposed himself every where; his horse was shot under him, and he had the mortification of witnessing the capture of a battery of guns in charge of *la fuene garde*.—*Lord Londonderry's Narrative of the War in Germany and France.*

DUKE OF MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ.—A singular and ludicrous anecdote occurred to me at the Court of Strelitz, which I cannot forbear relating, as a testimonial of the hospitality and kindness of the late Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; a Prince who was beloved and respected not only by his subjects, but by all who knew him, and who marked by a particular kindness all English visitors and residents in his States. I had ordered myself, on arriving very late at night in the town, to be driven to the inn; but being sound asleep in my carriage with my aides-de-camp on entering the gates, my chasseurs and orderly from the box showed my passports. I was not aware that orders had been sent from the Palace to the guard-house to send my *cortege* to the reigning Duke's brother's house in the town. On alighting, I found myself shown into magnificent apartments, lighted up, with numerous servants, and with a grand *couvert* laid for supper. Congratulating myself with my companions on our capital inn, we proceeded to call about us, ordered and made free, precisely as if in the first Paris hotel. The wines were excellent; more and more were ordered up; a provision directed to be laid aside to carry forward on the next day's march; in short, we all went to bed in the sweetest delirium. But the consternation that followed the next morning was appalling; when awakening, I was informed that the Duke's brother was in the ante-room, waiting to know, "Si Son Excellence etait content de la reception." The ridicule attached to me for this anecdote, did not leave me during the few very happy days I spent at the delightfull Palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg at Strelitz, and in the most enchanting society that then embellished [redacted] *Lord Londonderry's Narrative of the War in Germany and France.*

COURAGEOUS EXAMPLE.—The most disgraceful massacres followed the death of the Gracchi. As a striking example, the son of Fulvious Flaccus, not implicated in the guilt of his father, was cruelly put to death by the order of Opimices. While they were carrying him to execution, a soothsayer of Etruria, a friend of the young man, perceiving his tears and that he began to launch out into useless lamentation, nobly cried out to him to show greater firmness, and that he himself would set the example how he should meet his fate. With these words he rushed against one of the doorposts of the prison, which were made of stone, and, dashing out his brains with the violence of the blow, he expired on the spot.—*Valpy's Family Classical Library: Sallust.*

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backward and forwards the same,

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel."

Thomas Goold, Esq. has been appointed His Majesty's first Sergeant at Law in Ireland, in the room of Thomas Lefroy, Esq. resigned. Francis Blackburn, Esq. second Sergeant, and George Pennefether, Esq. third Sergeant.

The *Morning Journal* expired on the 13th of May, and the *Courier* thus remarks upon the death of its quondam friend. "The extinction of this last of the Radicals has been long expected, it was evidently determined upon self destruction."

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